Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 149 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahrn	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest there on as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

Save Your Money
and invest in
War Bonds
The interest on what we save helps to make us personally independent—the money we lend to the Government helps to set our land and our world free. —KIPLING.

BANKING

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE

TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

A. C. MULICK,
Manager.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit.
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—

Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co LTD
ESTABLISHED 189[illegible]

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 815, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes". Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes, English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, High tension and Low tension Wire. Large stock of Pump and Gas rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Big stock of Press Buttons, plated an Brass spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring of Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OMBAY MANGOES. ALPHANSO 10lbs. basket Rs. 7 free of all freight. Order with cash or V. P. P. DHOBLE & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 285

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED.—STUDENTS to join Nadkarni's Tutorial classes for High School Students. Special help in weak subjects. Apply to B. G. NADKARNI, French Bridge, Bombay No. 7. 368

CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS—Inter and Final exam. A special class for these exams. will begin from July and will be conducted by Professional Accountants of long practice. Subjects: Higher Accountancy, Auditing, Company Law, Mercantile Law, Executorship Law, etc.: For particulars and fees apply to PRINCIPAL, Alexandra Coml. College, Opp. Whiteaway. 369

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—M. A. or B. A. Strong in English. Pay Rs. 75—125. Apply MANAGER, Union High School, Surat. 357

WANTED—Temporary HOSPITAL STOREKEEPERS are required for the S. & T. Corps, salary Rs. 40 (forty) per month while in India. When sent on Field Service overseas they will get Rs. 40 (forty) per month plus 50 per cent. batta rations and Field Service clothing free. They will have to lodge Rs. 500 as security deposit in cash, or landed property to that extent will be accepted as security. Personal security is also acceptable. Ability to read, write and speak English is essential. They will be required to render their accounts in English. (2). Only those willing to sign agreement bond and to proceed on Field Service overseas need apply. (3). For further particulars candidates should apply in their own handwriting to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES & TRANSPORT, 5th (Mhow) Division, Mhow Central India. 309

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart TYPIST. Apply to RUSTAMJI & GINWALA, Solicitors, 373, Hornby Road, Fort. 354

WANTED for a Solicitor's firm a competent SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 449, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 367

WANTED.—First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Ginning factory in Kathiawar permanent job. Only experienced men need apply with copies of certificates and minimum pay expected to Box No. 448 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 364

WANTED—SCIENCE MATHEMATICS GRADUATES. Salary fifty-five to seventy, per qualifications. Apply HEADMASTER, MISSION SCHOOL, Honavar. 371

WANTED—MATRICULATED GUJARATI HINDU as LIBRARIAN Jain preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 441, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 334

WANTED—For Ahmedabad a competent and experienced ENGINEER, holding first class certificate Experiences of Diesel and electricity essential. Good salary. Apply stating terms to Mr. AMBALAL SARABHAI, Maldon House, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay. Applications will be treated as confidential. 352

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POST as a TUTOR or COMPANION or in some other capacity by a competent Graduate. Please apply to Box No. 444, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 343

WANTED.—TUTIONS or part-time work by an experienced Hindu Undergraduate knowing correspondence. Apply Box No. 446 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 362

WANTED—SERVICES OF PHOTOGRAPHERS to take photographs in various parts of the country and to prepare prints and magic-lantern slides. Reply stating terms to the SECRETARY, CENTRAL PUBLICITY BOARD, Borton Castle, Simla. 373

WANTED.

WANTED—PERSON willing to share "London Times" daily edition Write DASTUR, SCHOOL, Devlali. 369

WANTED—CALENDAR with Engine in good condition. Apply with full particulars and price to Box No. 450, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 377

WANTED—MAGIC-LANTERN sets complete with illuminating apparatus, suitable for use in the Indian muffassal. Reply immediately stating pattern and price, and number of machines available to the SECRETARY, CENTRAL PUBLICITY BOARD, Borton Castle, Simla. 374

WANTED—One complete ROLLER FLOUR MILL, new or second-hand, in good working order, of 150 to 250 mds. daily capacity. Write with prices and particulars to:—SHETH RADHA KISHAN JEKISHAN, Khandwa, C. P. 289

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One second-hand or new CLOTH BALING PRESS, with Pumps complete in working order, diameter 10 to 12in. of Ram. Apply KINARIVALA BROS. & CO., Kalupur, Ahmedabad. 274

WANTED—Firms, Manufacturers and Dealers desirous to effect sale of any goods in up-country and Madras Presidency should communicate sending samples, specifications, etc., with EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE LIMITED, 193-195, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 59

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Smart "MINERVA CAR", 4-cylinders, 16 H. P. dynamo and lights. Apply G. MERCHANT, Girgaon Post Office Lane. 329

FOR SALE—Lot of Lodge C. TYPE sparking plugs. Apply ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO., Lamington Road, Bombay. 359

FOR SALE—One DYNAMO, 110 volts, Amperes 14.5. One ELECTRIC MOTOR, 110 volts, Amperes 6.5. Apply Box No. 438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 326

FOR SALE—One HORIZONTAL DONKEY PUMP, 2in., suitable for Steam Launches, etc. Apply NANU N. BHARUCHA & Co., 127, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. 327

FOR SALE—12 feet self-acting, screw cutting, GAP LATHE, complete in good working order, slightly used. Apply MOTILAL KALIANDAS & Co., 288, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 330

FOR SALE:—1. One 18-20 B.H.P. OIL ENGINE of Well-known Hornsby makes. 2. One 32 light Cox's GAS MACHINE. Both very little used and in perfect working order. Please write to Mr. B. J. MACKENJI, 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 365

FOR SALE—One LANCASHIRE BOILER, 28 ft. by 6½ ft., with incomplete mountings, though still serviceable as a steamer will serve better as a tank. Offers to be sent to RAI SAHIB PANNA LAL, Ambala. 304

FOR SALE—One 35 H. P. Ruston Semi-dissiel CRUDE OIL ENGINE, four Grinding Machines, one Barley Crusher and two Rice Hullers. Apply to TARACHAND RAMCHAND No. 9, Haroon Buildings, Garrikhata, Karachi. 18

FOR SALE—One 4-cylinder, 5-seater, 40 to 50 H. P., strongly built MINERVA CAR, roomy and comfortable. New tubes and tyres, stepney, wind screen, hood, lamps, with a set of tools. Offer. For further particulars please apply to RAI SAHIB PANNA LAL, Ambala. 304

TO BE LET.

RARE OPPORTUNITY for a big Motor Factory or Hotel, on Sandhurst Road. For further particulars apply Messrs. CONTRACTOR & KANGA, 17, Humam Street. 315

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—Two trained SANITARY INSPECTORS for the Sholapur Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 50-10. Only qualified men having experience of Municipal work should apply with testimonials before the 10th July, 1918.

G. M. SHAH,
President,
Sholapur Municipality.

Sholapur Municipal Office,
18th June, 1918. 375

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS IN LAW AND MEDICINE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a meeting to be held shortly, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the University Examinations in Law and Medicine to be held in October, 1918, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the undersigned not later than Monday, the 8th of July, 1918.

2. Forms of application and particulars regarding the Examinerships may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned.

By order,

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

University Office,
Bombay, 20th June, 1918. 376

NOTICE.

WANTED—TENDERS from reliable Contractors for the supply of 500 tons per month of Boiler Size Wood-fuel of passed quality. Tenders for part quantities will be considered. Delivery Hubli Mills Compound from July, 1918, to June 30th 1919.

Tenders to be sent to the MANAGER, Hubli Mills, Ld., Hubli, Dharwar District, from whom all particulars of conditions may be had. 317

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to nominate as under 18 candidates for training in the Rangers' course at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Forest Department as Rangers:—

4 for service in the Northern Circle,
5 for service in the Central Circle,
5 for service in the Southern Circle,
4 for service in the Sind Circle.

2. Candidates should submit their applications in person to the undersigned in his office at Poona on 30th September 1918 at 12 noon.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April 1919. They should furnish with their applications, the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in Section 6 of 33 Victoria Chapter 3.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations specifically testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and fitness for a rough outdoor life in the Forest Department signed by the Civil Surgeon of any of the Districts. A letter to the Surgeon should be taken by the Candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.
(iv) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.
(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—
(a) the B.A., F.A., B.Sc. or B.Ag. examination,
(b) the Matriculation where no School Final examination exists,
(c) the School Final examination provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School examination with a similar proviso.

N. B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than April 1st, 1918.

4. Stipends will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any Circle.

6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidates at the undersigned's office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Offices in the Presidency.

By order,
T. R. BELL,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

Camp via Poona,
6th June, 1918.
220

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HOOSEINBHAI DHARSI and GOOLAMHOOSEIN DHARSI have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazendari land or ground, whereof Dadaji Raghunathji Trilokeker and Manekbai, daughter of the late Bapuji Raghunathji Trilokeker are Fazendars, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Syed Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. C/2100 and bounded on the East by the property of Fukhrudin Mulla Motabhoy, on the West by the said Syed Abdul Rehman Street, on the North by a Sweepers' passage and on the South by the property of Vanmali Teewa which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 68 and Street No. 311-319 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1918.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
370

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BIBI FATMA SULTAN, wife of Agha Muhammad Karim Amin-ul-Tajjar, late of Bushire, Mogul Mahomedan inhabitant .....Deceased.

SHARIFF HASSAM, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Sandhurst Road, constituted attorney of Aga Muhammad Karim Amin-ul-Tajjar Aga Muhammad Kazi and Bibi Parijan .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 11th day of June, 1918.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys. 372

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, by order of the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

20 full pressed bales of Montgomerry cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ACUTION SALE of Very Valuable Property at Charni Road, Girgaum, on Tram Line, next to Dr. Sir Bhalchandra's Residence.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises by order of the parties concerned the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land of ground registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 89, 91, 687 and 37. Collector's New Nos. 1-783, 759, 3148 and 235, Old Survey Nos. 566, 566, 567, and 576, and New Survey No. A. B. 7867, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 830 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Ward Nos. 1210 (1), 1210 (1a), 1210 (b), and 1210 (1c), and Street Nos. 1-1a-1b, and 1c, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Harrishchandra Nilaji, on the West by the Charni Road, on the South by the property of Bai Narmadabai, widow of Wishvanath Dhundoba Divetri and on the North by the property of Canji Goculdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th June, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th day of June, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms 21, Medows Street, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Pratapchand Gulabchand Javeri.

A big ruby and two strings of pearls.
2 diamond rings.
1 diamond necklace.

The jewellery can be inspected by intending purchaser at the Office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagee between the hours of 2 and 5 p.m. on 24 hours' previous notice and will be on view at the room of the Undersigned on the day of the sale.

SALE OF SASSOON'S WHITE SHIRTING AND NANSOOKS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sales Rooms the following:—

By order of Aga M. A. Isphani and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Mr. Frank Jacob Iny.

A N 1241 D. S. 5 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's white shirting N. 7B.

A N 1218 D. S. 11 bales each 50 pieces white Nainsooks, No. 999.

SALE OF 100 CASES MORTON'S JAMS 28 CASES BISCUITS, ETC., AND 5 CASKS INK.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:

On account of the concerned
100 cases each 6 dozen tins Morton's assorted Jams.
26 cases crew, cabin and dog biscuits.
2 cases Australian soup.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhawanjee Shamjee & Co.

B. S.—B. T. A.—& Co.—1/5: 5 casks ink EX S.S. "Denera."

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The Auction sale of 15 pakages white shirtings advertised to take place to-day Monday on account and at the risk of Seth Narotam Dharamdas has been POSTPONED.

AUCTION SALE OF 56 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Lalji Valabhdas Kanji.

5 packages each about 50 pieces white shirtings No. 1 M. or others 31 inches and 40 yards.

11 packages each about 50 pieces white shirtings No. 2 M. or others 31 inches and 40 yards.

35 packages each about 50 pieces white shirtings No. 3 M. or others 31 inches and 40 yards.

5 packages each about 50 pieces White Shirtings No. 2001 or others, 33 inches and 40 yards.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT NO. 4, IMPERIAL MANSIONS, ON THE GROUND FLOOR, CUFFE PARADE, COLABA.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Imperial Mansions, on the Ground Floor, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, the very valuable made-to-order artistic latest designed household furniture by well-known makers, such as telescopic sliding dining table, handsome made-to-order artistic sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb-waiters, sweet-toned American organ by Messrs. Marcks and Co., double mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washing tables, easy chairs, very rich glass and porcelainware, etc., etc., the property of H. Symington Cox, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th June, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHOMEDAN STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas Solicitors for the mortgagee and on account and risk of Abdul Cader Tar-Mahomed the mortgagor Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All the right title and interest of Abdulcader Tar-Mahomed in all that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or building standing thereon situate at Mahomedan Street, formerly called Ghellabhai Dullabhdas Street near the old race course, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 2,183 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 212, New No. 13737, Old Survey No. 274 and New Survey Nos. 3536 and 3537 and bounded on the East by a portion of Mahomedan Street, on the West by the stable of Bhai Sobharao, on the North by Mahomedan masjid and on the South by a portion of Road or passage and the building whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 4057 and Street No. 244.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas, Solicitor for the mortgagee at their office in Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th June 1918.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

The Receivers appointed in H. C. Suit No. 442 of 1916, invite private offers for the valuable immoveable property, situate at Mahomedan Street, Ripon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, bearing E Ward Nos. 4028 (4) and 4028 (4A) and Street Nos. 215C and 215CC.

Offers may be communicated to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Attorneys for the Receivers, at their office at No. 373, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th June, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF ABCUT 100 CANDIES FLY NO. 10

Messrs. MENESSE CO. will sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 25th Instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), in the morning at the David Mills Parel near Elphinstone Road, Railway Station, by order of the above Mills Agents, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hirjee Munsey the following waste.

About 100 Candies Fly No. 10.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th June, 1918.

Purchase a WATERPROOF OVERCOAT from us at Rs. 7 each
Instead of spending Rs. 40 or 50 for a new one.

K. C. MARROTT.

Largest Importer of Secondhand Clothing

WHOLESALE DEPOT, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RETAIL BRANCH, Kalbadevi Road, Kanta Buildings, opposite the Edward's Theatre, BOMBAY.
Speciality.

"A MOMENT PLEASE."

We are dealing in Michelin Tyres, Motor Cycle and Motor Car Accessories, available at cheapest possible rates.

Trial order solicited.

ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO.
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ONLY AT 6-30 — TO-NIGHT — AT 6-30 ONLY

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

The
GAIETY REVUE & COMEDY CO.
presents
The successful Military Comedy with Music

MILITARY MAD
IN 3 ACTS
BY
MISS NORA MOORE
Introducing
EILEEN GRACE
The Beautiful Soubrette and Dancer
Tuneful Music—Melodious Songs—
Dainty Dances Merry Situations.

Thursday June 27th
A New 3-Act Musical Comedy
MY WIFE

THE
EMPIRE

NOTE THE CHANGE IN THE TIME
Daily at 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
VICTOR HUGO'S
Greatest Masterpiece
"LES MISERABLES"
A new and striking film of the great epic, as produced in America,
WILL BE SHOWN COMPLETE IN 9 PARTS
The names of Victor Hugo, Pathe and Capellan guarantee the class of
"LES MISERABLES"

When Victor Hugo's great classic was first brought out in this country four years ago, it played to enormous houses at the Excelsior in the City, proving the extraordinary hold that the immortal story has upon the public to-day.

Revised, Improved and brought Up-to-date
MILLIONS
wish to see it where thousands saw it before.
"What was the Marvel of Dramatic Skill four years ago remains a Marvel."
You cannot doubt the worth of the motion-picture after you have seen
"LES MISERABLES"
"Hugo's story is represented Faultlessly."

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY,
Lamington Road.
TO-NIGHT
1. THE VALLEY OF AVERON
Travel, Coloured.
2. PATHE'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR
Chapter 18th.
An extremely interesting episode which gives us pictures of Ireland, united and proud to be of service in the cause of Freedom. Ulstermen and Nationalists enrol in Kitchener's Army—The British Navy's ruse at the battle of Heligoland. A contrast between German Ways and British Ways of conducting the War.
3. PATHE'S GAZETTE.
4. THE SEVEN PEARLS
Chapters 7th and 8th.
Featuring Mollie King and Creighton Hale.
A LESSON IN FLIRTATIO
Comic.
TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily, Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m
Extra show every Sunday, 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES,
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW AT 6-30 & 10

THE HIT OF THE SEASON! HUGE SUNDAY CROWDS!!

Mr. E. H. Du CASSE, of Calcutta

presents the most beautiful English actress

GLADYS COOPER

in the all British film version of her celebrated stage success

"MY LADY'S DRESS"

A chain of the most vivid dramas ever presented on Stage or Screen.

MISS GLADYS COOPER

plays the leading part in each act. Supported by the famous actor

MALCOLM CHERRY AND LONDON STAR COMPANY.

Don't miss the Greatest British Film ever Shown in Bombay.

Popular Prices:	Stalls Rupee one.	Box Seats Rs. 2 Family Boxes for four Rs. 5	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

An Attractive Bill

comprising of on English Coloured Drama and an Indian Mythological photo-play.

DELILAH

4,000 FEET—BY PATHE' FRERES

Secured for the West End Cinema By Mr. M. C. Patel, of Kalbadevi Road.

SAVITRI

a beautiful Episode from Hindu Mythology. A grand Indian Film manufactured by Mr. G. K. Phalke, of Nasik.

Ladies Admitted at Half Rates *i.e.* Four Annas in First Class

FROM MONDAY TO FRIDAY

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

FOURTH WEEK!

THE NINTH & THE TENTH EPISODES THIS WEEK—5000 FEET OF THIS SUPER-SERIAL, THAT IN **ACTION, THRILLS, SUSPENSE** AND **REAL PERIL** HAS ECLIPSED ANY PRODUCTION EVER FILMED.

OH JUST IMAGINE THE SITUATION!

As Nan and Gwyn dangle helplessly in midair—a sheer drop of a thousand feet in to the rocky gorge beneath them—the outlaws who have harassed them at every turn in their effort to work the secret mine, start to cut the rope that holds them.

A sickening sway—a crash—and the bridge collapses.

Several of the bandits fall to their death.

Gwyn, by superhuman efforts holds his end of the bridge to which Nan clings.

He pulls the trigger and—as the bullet strikes the leaping machine, Gwyn loses control—the car veers sharply to one side—then with Nan and Gwyn imprisoned in it like rats in a trap—plunges down the mountainside!

ISN'T IT SOME THING EXTRAORDINARY!

7, 8-45; 10-30 (S. T.)

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERM.

To-night and during the week

THE GREAT DARKNESS

A Denmark Standard feature in 5 parts—together with

THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE

AND

The Million Dollar Comedian

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in a two-reel Comedy

THE PRIME MINISTER

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET

TO-NIGHT AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30

A STARTLING AND SENSATIONAL DRAMA

"BUFFALO II"

in which the Giant Buffalo makes a marvellous display of his prodigious strength and mightly feats of daring.

PICTORIAL NEWS (War Office Official)

ALPINE SCENES | POLIDORE COMIC

Special Music by **MR. SKINNER** The well-known Pianist

Dr. P. S. Ganla, M.D.

SERUM-THERAPIST.

Guarantees a perfect and speedy Cure by Serum-Injections in the following Diseases:—

Phthisis, Scrofula, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hysteria Impotence' Paralysis, Pneumonia, Pleague, Tetanus, Typhoid Fever and Sciatical.

Address—"Dr. GANLA:" BOMBAY No. 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

TO-NIGHT MONDAY, 24th June

A New Musical Play in 2 Acts.

"HIGH JINKS"

TUESDAY, 25th June

Capt. Bairnsfather's humorous Musical War Play

"THE BETTER 'OLE"

WEDNESDAY, 26 June

"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

2nd Edition

THURSDAY, 27th June

A New Musical Play in 2 Acts.

"THE HAPPY DAY"

FRIDAY, 28th June

A New American Musical Play in 2 Acts.

"MR. MANHATTAN"

SATUR. & SUN. 29th & 30th June

The Intensely Dramatic Musical tale of the East, told by Oscar Asche and set to music by Frederick Norton

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

Now Crowding H. M.'s Theatre, London.

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE ON SUNDAY 30th at 5-30 p. m.

Plan at Rose & Co., from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. After 4 p.m. at the Theatre.

NOTICE:—Seats not paid for cannot be held later than the evening of the day preceding the date of performance. Tickets once issued cannot be exchanged or cash refunded.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p.m.

THE

VENUS OF ARLES.

Story of a Sculptor's love.

CATTLE RAISING.

Industrial.

THE REVOLUTION.

OF A

BACHELOR'S CLUB.

A Gre at Comedy.

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH

TO-NIGHT!

2 BIG SERIAL 2

Chapter Five of The Great Spectacular **HELEN HOLMES** Photo-movel.

A LASS OF THE LUMBERLANDS

Also Showing

A GREAT NEW MYSTERY SERIAL

The Mysterious Black Case

First 2 Episodes—4 Parts. A Mommoth Programme

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

Under the kind patronage of

F. A. M. VINCENT, Esquire, M. V. O., Commissioner of Police,

in aid of the

WAR RELIEF FUND

Balavant Sangit Mandali

Grant Road, Victoria Theatre, Tuesday, 25th June, 1918 at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SANGIT URDU

TAJE-VAFA

IN THREE PARTS.

TICKETS:—At company's residence, Grant Road (corner), Tijoriwala's Bunglow.

K. S. HARDIKAR, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 20th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	Nil
" " Sales of East Indian	.. ..	100
" " Imports	.. ..	Nil
Mid. Americans spot trading value	..	22.64
Egyptian F.G.F spot	.. ..	28 82
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	.. ..	July 25.32; Oct. 24.65; Jan. 24.15
New Orleans 10 a.m.	.. ..	July 27.37; Oct. 23.65

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 20th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	22.66+16
July	22.09+25
August	21.64+36
Sept. Oct.	20.08+33 19.52+32

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June July-July	20.61 20.73 +10

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, June 20th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June July	29.05 28.70 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 20th.

U.G. Bengal Good	16.48
" " Fully Good	17.23
" " Fine	17.73
" No. 1 Oomra Good	17.80
" " Fully Good	18.55
" " Fine	19.05
" Broach Good	20.86
" " Fully Good	21.10
" " Fine	21.35
" Scinde Good	16.48
" " Fully Good	17.23
" " Fine	17.73

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, June 20th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	64,700,000	Inc.	300,000
Public Deposits	36,100,000	Dec.	6,900,000
Other do.	125,200,000	"	1,400,000
Govt. Securities	53,700,000	"	2,400,000
Other do.	95,100,000	"	5,300,000
Notes and Gold	30,300,000	"	No change.

THE BANK RESERVE is 19 % of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	55 1/16—1/16
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%	55
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.18½

WAR LOANS.

London, June 20th.

5½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 20th.

WHEAT.

Wheat—No change.

BAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Sold Afloat Value	500
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed, Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship .. Unquoted. Linseed under Control. Prices issue by agreement not obtainable.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 10/18 C. & F. Calcutta Buyers .. do. July-Sept. Sellers	14 15/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	18
Tone:—Business probable if tonnage available.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Buyers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Value	2/3
Tone:—Firm.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

June 22.

The tone of the market was steady this morning the nominal quotation for Fine Broach July being Rs. 689/90. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 690 and advanced to Rs. 691½, but later on dropped to Rs. 687 on profit taking and freer offerings, and remained at and about this price for some time. At Colaba fluctuations occurred and closing rates were as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been modetate, and has run chiefly on stapled kinds.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Fine Broach	July	..	Rs. 684
Good Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	..	" 690
" M. G. Coompta	"	..	" 730
" " Westerns	"	..	" 696

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

July Fine closed 684.

YOUR EYE?

Does anything trouble your Eyes? **Why not write for FREE particulars of the safest, surest and most high-praised remedy for all Eye-Diseases?**

HEALTH HOME, Depot 11, SAMTA, BENGAL.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 21st June 1918.

Cotton	4,999 bales
Wheat	28,216 cwts
Linseed	3,320 "
Rape, &c	653 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	298 "
Groundnuts	616 "
Castorseed	2,206 "
Rice	62,267 "
Myrabolams	1,304 "
Cottonseed	529 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3,365 "
Jowar	205 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	3,834 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery [Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 22nd June, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)				
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)				
Mundra (M.G.)				
Limdi Dharangadhara (M.G.)				
Broach (M.G.)				
Kadi				
Viramgam (M.G)				
Mathia (M.G)				
Bagalkote Bijapore (M.G.)				
Sawgd. Dharwar				
Westerns (M.G.)				
Westerns (H.G.)				
Compta (M.G.)				
Antni-Miraj (M.G.)				

Rates unchanged from 21st inst.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 22nd 1918.—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	0 0 0	7 10 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	53 0 0	7 11 0
" Karachi Rangia	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 8 0	.....
" Cawnpore	7 6 0	.....
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 10 0	.....
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 14 0	8 4 0
" Thin	7 7 0	7 13 0
Teaseed, White 85.15	74 0 0	———
" Gajar 75.25	.....	———
" Gajar 60.50	.....	———
" Black	.....	———
Poppyseed, White	11 12 0	———
Groundnuts	43 0 0	———
Mowraseed	4 0 0	———
Barley	36 8 0	———
Castorseed	52 8 0	10 12 0

Forward:

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	7 14 9
Linseed Sept.	6 2 3

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, June 22nd 1918.

	Rate per lb. As. ps.
Davids No. 10	15—13
Shapurji No. 16	14—12
Simplex No. 10	14—11
Edward No. 10	14—11
Lights Nos. 6s.	13— 7

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 22nd 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203½
American Dollars	278
Hongkong	218
Shanghai	309½
Japan	145½
Singapore	155½

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-11.
Sovereigns Rs. 18-8.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 108-10.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 108-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Draft 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 218.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 309½.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 203½.
3 Months' Sight Franc Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 Days' Sight Japan Rs. 138½.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 279.
Band Demand on Singapore Rs. 155½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 90.
3½ per cent. Paper, 64.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 74.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was steady to firm and a fair amount of business was done.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

A large lot Maneckji Petit Mill shares were put through at 2,630.

Swadeshi 2,275, Swan 745, Standard 2,045, Simplex 940, Shapurji 140, Pearls 665, New Greats 405, Morarji 3,275, Madhowji 2,735, Luxmi Cotton 1,870, Kohinoor 1,650, Kasturchand 1,525, Ind. Malwa 360, Ind. Bleeching 200, Finlay 550, Fazulbhoy 915, David 597-8 Currimbhoy 415, Crescent 277-8, Century 495, Cen. India 2,780, By. United 985, By. Dyeing 1,550, Advance 1,500, Cen. Mining 3,908, Katni Defd. 1,220, Tata ordy. 245, Tata New ordy. 100p., Tata Old defd. 1,155, Tata New defd. 395p., Alcocks 730, By. Burma 580, By. Steam 318-12, Tata Hydro. 1,260.

The following are the closing quotations of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swedeshi 2,275, Swan 745, Standard 2,040, Simplex 937-8, Shapurji 140, Pearls 665, New Greats 405, Morarji 3,300, M. Petit 2,630, Madhowji 2,735, Luxmi Cotton 1,860, Kohinoor 1,600, Kasturchand 1,510, Ind. Malwa 340, Ind. Bleeching 200, Finlay 550, Fazulbhoy 910, Crescent 275, Century 495, Cen. India 2,780, By. United 985, By. Dyeing 1,550, Advance 1,515, Cen. Mining 40, Katni Deferred 1,220, Tata O. 245, Tata New O. 95, Tata Old D. 1,155, Tata New D. 405, Alcocks 720, Bombay Burma 580, Bombay Steam 320, and Tata Hydro 1,260, By. Tramway 370.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

A large amount of business was put through in jute share market prices ruling higher but towards evening a slight reaction took place and prices ruled easier. There was a little more doing in coal shares and in miscellaneous section Howrah Oils were in demand. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 16-8; Bengal 835; Industry 15-8; Jumoni 10-12; Kasta 2-4 p., Ondal (ord) 23-4.

Jute:—Albion (ord) 541; Anglo India (ord) 280; Auckland (ord) 415; Barnagore (ord) 121; Empire (ord) 68; Fort Gloster (ord) 737; Fort William (ord) 369; Gondalpara (ord) 896; Howrah (ord) 48-12; Kamarhatty (ord) 695; Kanknarrah (ord) 790; Lawrence (ord) 605; Lansdowne (ord) 372; Lothian (ord) 288; Naihati (ord) 688-8; New Central (ord) 802; Northbrook (ord) 63; Reliance (ord) 53-4; Standard (ord) 665.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Luxmi Cotton 80; Calcutta City Flour 19; Cossipur Cotton Ginning 41-8; Eastern Paint 13; Howrah Oil 82; Surma Valley Saw Mills 22-12.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-8 to Rs. 64-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 65 to Rs. 65-4.

URGENT FOR MARINE AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Large ready Stocks

Flexible Wire Ropes 1" to 4½" 6 x 19 (Combination.)

Minilla Ropes 1½" to 8"

All classes of Proofed and Unproofed Canvas.

High class English Steam Packings all sorts.

Galvanized Pipes.

Lowest price,

APPLY—

E. K. PALIA & Co.

Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY

By 20 minutes of the Clock

the feeling of uneasiness creeping over you will develop symptoms of fever; and while you just "wait and see" the thermometer points to a degree over hundred. At this juncture quinine only aggravates the symptoms. Take a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC instead, and watch the fever dropping down to a point near the normal, if it does not actually touch it. In about an equal number of minutes it took the fever to come over you, you overcome the fever, don your hat and go out to attend to your duties. A second dose forestalls and prevents the return of the attack. In Malaria and long standing obstinate cases of fever continuation of the same medicine will neutralized the poison in the blood. Remember, Squibb's is perfectly harmless to the system.

MADON SONS & Co.,

CRAWFORD MARKET, **BOMBAY.**

PLEASE NOTE WE HAVE NO OTHER ADDRESS IN BOMBAY.

IN BOMBAY and its suburbs

OUR MANUFACTURED

Cossi Silk Suit Pieces

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON

are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price, **Rs. 8** per piece.

Order a piece To-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried.

WHY NOT YOU?

Order from—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY (India.)

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Market, BOMBAY.

RAZORS GROUND & SET

Bright, and Keen as new, no matter how old or rusty As 8 each. New Handles Re. 1 each. Safety Blades resharpened Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. All Post Free. Surgical Instruments repaired. MATHEW & Co., 86, Medows St., Op. Taraporewala, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 22.

The disturbance in the Arabian Sea has ceased to affect the Indian coast. Monsoon has improved and given widespread rainfall except in north-west India and south-east Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, east of United Provinces, Central Provinces and west coast of the Peninsula and local in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa, south-east Rajputana, south Gujarat, Mysore, north Madras coast and Hyderabad. The principal amounts are:— Moulmein, Akyab and Minbu two inches, Kyaukpyu three, Dibrugarh, Tezpur and Dubri one and a half; Cox's Bazar nine, Chittagong, Bogra, Dinapur, two, Patna three, Gorakhpur one, Bahraich two, Kotah three, Jubbulpore one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the eastern districts of the United Provinces, and increase in the western districts.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 22nd June 1918.	Total since 1st, June 1918 to 22nd	June 1st to June 22nd. 1916.	1917.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.31	10.24	21.13	11.12
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.48	7.38	19.30	12.29
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]..	0.28	7.68	19.17	12.09
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.70	8.87	20.72	11.52

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st June 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.	29.658 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.1 Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3 ,,
Dew Point	76.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.811 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.6 ,,
Minimum do. do.	79.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SSW,SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	99 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.04 Inch.
Total fall during month	9.76 ,,
Do. do. year	22.39 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 22nd June 1918	0.37 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	22	m 10 17	26 10	22	m 3 18	16 9
		10 46a	25 4		4 10a	20 4
Sun.	23	m 10 57	27 9	23	m 3 59	16 1
		10 28a	25 10		4 55a	19 9
Mon.	24	m 11 36	28 6	24	m 4 39	15 6
		11 13a	26 3		5 37a	19 2
Tues.	25	0	29 0	25	m 5 19	15 2
		11 56a	26 8		6 17a	18 8
Wed.	26	0 51a	29 3	26	m 5 59	15 0
					6 56a	18 3
Thur	27	m 0 40	26 11	27	m 6 40	15 2
		1 28a	29 3		7 37a	17 11
Fri.	28	m 1 26	26 11	28	m 7 22	15 9
		2 6a	29 0		8 2a	17 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
June 22 (Saturday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
,, 23 (Sunday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
,, 24 (Monday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
,, 25 (Tuesday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
,, 26 (Wednesday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
,, 27 (Thursday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 19m.
,, 28 (Friday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon;—

Last quarter	2d. 9h. 50.0m. a.m.
New Moon	9d. 8h. 32.7m. a.m.
First quarter	16d. 6h. 41.7m. p.m.
Full Moon	24d. 4h. 8.3m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 22nd June 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and Ambala. Day temperature continues locally above normal in the south Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.69in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in the east of the division. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess except at Allahabad where it continues below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah has had 2.75in. or rain and Ajmer 0.68in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. In Rajputana humidity is above normal and night temperature in moderate defect except in the south-west.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.38in. of rain and Veraval 0.21in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is above the average in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; the chief amounts are Jubbulpore 0.90in., Khandwa 0.78in., Hoshangabad 0.56in., Raipur and Chanda 0.55in. each. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal at a few stations. Day temperature is locally below the average; night temperature is below normal in the west of the Central Provinces with the exception of Berar.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen, Bombay receiving 0.34in., Ratnagiri 0.80in. Mormugao 0.45in. and Karwar 0.89in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.25in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Both day and night temperature are slightly below normal in the extreme north of the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been weaker on the west coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Central Provinces and east Rajputana, while it has been local in Gujarat, Kathiawar and north Hyderabad; but except at Kotah the falls have all been less than an inch.

An extension of rain appears probable in the United Provinces; no great change appears likely elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 22nd of June, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	28	..	..	..
Do. (21st June)	93.6	81.0	28	..	..	—0.07
Jask	190.5	82.1	47	..	..	..
Do. (June)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st June)	103 4	83.6	53	..	..	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.0	86.7	62	..	..	—0.88
Rawalpindi	104.3	76.4	30	..	2.18	+1.21
Lahore	105.0	82.1	56	..	1.64	+0.04
Hissar	107.4	81.1	50	0.69	1.26	—0.85
Ambala	105.7	83.1	44	..	1.69	+0.40
Delhi	103.6	85.8	49	0.06	1.10	—0.40
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106.6	84.6	54	..	0.91	—0.15
Mainpuri	108.3	83.5	62	..	0.89	+0.13
Jhansi	108.4	82.6	66	0.03	1.43	—0.38
Cawnpore	101.6	81.9	81	..	3.09	+1.63
Allahabad	92.7	80.3	70	0.69	8.28	+6.51
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	112.3	82.8	67	..	0	—0.10
Karachi	90.1	82.2	75	..	0	—0.42
Ajmer	100.2	73.8	34	0.68	0.68	—0.48
Jaipore	101.5	75.8	71	0.03	0.03	—1.08
Kotah	101.8	75.2	67	2.75	3.16	+1.65
Mount Abu	80.0	66.9	99	0.08	?	..
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.4	80.1	74	..	0	—1.00
Dwarka	89.0	83.2	81	..	0	—1.11
Veraval	84.1	80.1	86	0.21	0.37	—3.54
Rajkot	98.6	78.2	65	..	0.46	—2.22
Bhavnagar Para	97.8	80.4	85	..	0.07	—3.62
Surat	88.5	77.7	83	0.38	1.66	—4.13
Ahmedabad	101.3	80.9	67	..	0.80	—2.97
Deesa	102.3	81.6	66	..	0.02	—0.85
Neemuch	93.7	76.2	75	..	4.92	+2.93
Indore	91.8	73.1	66	..	2.52	—1.38
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.9	72.9	78	0.90	5.08	+1.05
Saugor	98.8	72.2	76	0.22	2.33	—0.87
Hoshangabad	99.5	73.0	89	0.56	5.33	+1.94
Khandwa	96.0	72.3	78	0.78	2.52	—0.90
Akola	91.6	77.0	71	0.04	1.55	—2.04
Amraoti	90.3	73.8	89	0.15	3.80	—0.01
Nagpur	90.0	74.2	83	..	0.92	+4.05
Chanda	94.3	75.0	93	0.55	6.28	+1.26
Raipur	84.1	70.8	89	0.55	22.80	+17.88
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.6	78.8	87	0.34	10.24	—2.88
Ratnagiri	88.3	76.3	83	0.80	16.22	—0.15
Marmugao	85.6	..	95	0.45	14.51	—0.52
Karwar	81.6	75.3	90	0.89	18.78	—10.28
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.5	71.0	69	0.02	1.12	—2.46
Ahmednagar	91.6	69.7	64	0.03	0.99	—4.35
Poona	88.8	72.3	66	..	0.29	—3.69
Sholapur	91.6	74.1	72	..	0.92	—3.13
Bijapur	86.2	69.1	79	..	0.66	—2.22
Belgaum	78.0	67.1	91	0.07	2.65	—4.04
Aurangabad	88.3	71.9	80	..	0.78	—3.52
Nizamabad (Indur).	88.2	72.7	74	0.25	2.31	—1.57
Hyderabad	92.8	70.4	67	..	1.31	—2.15
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.5	75.8	83	0.69	20.44	—8.41
Calicut	85.2	75.1	95	0.26	10.58	—16.59
Cochin	85.7	75.1	77	0.12	12.02	—9.86
Colombo	85.9	79.3	82	..	4.26	—2.73
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	102.1	79.4	..	..	1.11	—2.32
Bellary	92.3	74.7	67	..	0.16	—1.38
Cuddapah	96.5	81.1	65	..	0.46	—1.72
Madras	160.0	80.2	52	..	1.48	+0.11
Bangalore	84.0	65.1	65	..	1.35	—1.12
Coimbatore	90.0	72.5	72	..	0.00	—1.31
Trichinopoly	101.1	78.4	58	..	1.21	+0.19
Negapatam	95.0	80.2	66	..	0.96	+0.09

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 22nd June, 1918, was 29.873 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, June 22nd

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 500-0 ..	Rs. 30,425-0
Cash Certificates	,, 2,309-8	,, 52,661-4
Total ..	2,809-8 ..	83,086-4

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are the returns for Friday, the 21st instant:—

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths
Mandvi	2	1
Fanaswadi	1	1
Khara Talao	1	0
Byculla	1	1
Sewri	1	1
Maratha Hospital	0	1
Total	6	5
SMALL-POX	2	1
CHOLERA	Nil	

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total Mortality ..	106	88	74

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Price List Free on Application.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BOMBAY BANKING CONSPIRACY CASE

SERIES OF FRAUDS BY AGENTS.

BALWANT RAMCHANDRA HIVARGAON AND TWO OTHERS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)

Their Lordships Justices Shah and Marten yesterday delivered judgment in the Bombay Banking conspiracy case. This case lasted for a fortnight as it was an important case from the public point of view and the record of the case was also very heavy.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. P. E. Percival Sessions Judge of Poona. All the three accused were found guilty by a unanimous verdict of the jury of the offence of Conspiracy and Criminal Breach of Trust under section 409 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code and were sentenced by the Sessions Judge. The first accused B. R. Hiwargaonker was sentenced to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default to undergo six months' additional rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 2 K. V. Gharpure was sentenced to undergo four year's rigorous imptisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default to undergo one year's additional rigorous imprisonment; accused No. 3 P. G. Vaidya to undergo five years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500 in default to undergo fifteen months' additional rigorous imprisonment.

HISTORY OF BANKS.

The facts are briefly these:—

The Bombay Banking Company was started in 1898 and V. N. Apte and Co. were appointed Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents for a period of 30 years. The firm of Apte consisted of two brothers Vishnu and Vinayak Narayan Apte. Vishnu died in 1900 and Vinayak died in 1905. Accused No. 3 Vaidya was first taken as a partner in Apte and Co. and he commenced to work as an assistant in the Bank from December 1901. After the death of Vinayak in 1905 the third accused Vaidya became the sole Secretary, Treasurer and Agent of the Bombay Banking Company signing himself as V. N. Apte and Co. The Bank and its branches continued till the Bank went into liquidation in November 1913. That was the contention of the prosecution, the third accused did not accept the statement.

When the third accused became the sole agent of the Bombay Banking Company he was trading at Mandvi in Bombay in the name of Govind Krishna Gokhle and Co. and in Belgaum and Sangli in his own name. In 1905 the third accused had 4 accounts with the Company under different names. Since 1905 the third accused drew from the Bank as advances Rs. 4,20,079. The Poona Branch was opened in 1907 and V. G. Sant and Co. were appointed agents. All the accused were partners in that Agency with one V. G. Sant. After the death of Sant in 1911 accused Nos. 1 and 2 remained agents of the Poona Branch till it was closed in October 1913.

The facts indicating the conspiracy between the three accused were that within about a fortnight of the date of opening ceremony of the Poona Branch accused Nos. 1 and 2 who were mere servants of the Bank on Rs. 25 a month commenced to draw advances in the account of V. G. Sant and Co. and B. R. Hivargaonker and Co. The firm of V. G. Sant and Co. was opened with a capital of Rs. 51; and Hivargaonker and Co. were merely Agents of the Sun Life Insurance Company, requiring no capital for their business. Their status too was not such as to warrant the drawing of money from the Bank, but still they drew money even from the commencement, simply because accused No. 3, ex-officio Director, was in league with them. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 opened a shop "Kashinath Balwant and Company" at the instance of accused No. 3 in which he permitted accused Nos. 1 and 2 to absorb surplus sums in the Bank for the purpose of this shop.

AFTER 1911.

In 1911 accused No. 3 introduced one Popatlal to accused Nos. 1 and 2 for opening the Texas Oil Shop at Poona, and moneys were advanced to him. In 1912, before accused No. 3 went to America, Kothavle was made a partner in the Agency. The Bank failed on 7th of October 1913. When the Bank failed accused No. 3 owed to the Bank Rs. 3½ lakhs. He was discharged as an insolvent on the 2nd August 1916. The accused No. 1 was originally a school-master on Rs. 45. No. 2 was originally a clerk in the Arya-Bhushana Press and then a Chemist and Druggist; and No. 3 was originally a school-master, and then his business was that of selling ghee.

Accused No. 1 in his statement said that he acted under the orders of the Head Office particularly of accused No. 3. Accused No. 2 stated that he worked for the Bank, especially when accused No. 1 was ill, to convenience and oblige him, but that the accused No. 2 was not the agent of the Bank. He was partner throughout only of the stationery shop. He did not act independently of accused No. 1. Accused No. 3 said that since 1911 he was not concerned with the Head Office except in name; that he continued to be ex-officio director only because he was a member of the firm of V. N. Apte and Company. He merely helped Kothavle in the last two days of the Bank. Popatlal was recommended by him. After disposal of his property he owed only one lakh to the Bank. Moneys were advanced to the up-country agents with the consent of the directors.

The Sessions Judge in his charge to the jury observed:—"The real question to consider behind all the discussion that has taken place regarding the forms of accounts, etc., is whether the accused have in fact behaving honestly by the Bank or not, whether they did their best for the Bank and honestly made mistakes which led to losses, or whether in fact they have been behaving fraudulently in the dealings under consideration, making money for themselves, defrauding the shareholders and passing on their liability to men of straw. You will have to decide whether the conduct of the accused towards the Bank was honest or not. In regard to items you will have to consider whether the intention was to defraud the shareholders and depositors or not. Accused No. 3 being technically concerned as an abettor, but practically being the moving spirit in the fraud."

LEADER OF CONSPIRACY.

The Sessions Judge further in his judgment observed.—"I agree with the Public Prosecutor in holding that the leader in the conspiracy is accused No. 3. The frauds in the Poona Branch would never have been committed without his complete connivance and approval. As regards the directors of the Bank, the evidence shows clearly that they have left the entire control of the Bank to accused No. 3 and Kothavle of whom the latter has already been convicted. I do not comment on that, as it is well known that it used to be the practice for directors of the Bank to leave the management to the agents. But I am constrained to say that it is a matter for surprise that Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Chairman of the Bank, should endeavour to shield accused No. 3 even now. In his deposition he stated that accused No. 3 "was not connected with the Company as agent at the time of its failure." One of the other directors, Mr. Soman, states precisely the opposite, namely, that "he continued the work as its agent till the failure of the Bank." Mr. Soman is supported by other oral and documentary evidence and I have no hesitation in accepting his deposition as a true statement of the fact. If however it is accepted then the statement of Sir Bhalchandra must be held to be intentionally or unintentionally incorrect."

JUSTICE SHAH'S JUDGMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah in a very elaborate judgment observed that "appeals" in cases tried by jury, only lay on the questions of law or where there were serious misdirection or want of such direction. But having regard to the nature of this case and to appreciate the misdirection pointed out, it had been necessary to go into evidence. Originally the prosecution evidence was regarding 27 items, but here the case was limited to ten out of them. The intention of the accused, as regards those items, was clear and that was of reducing their liabilities by fraudulent transfers, etc., and by abetting and aiding each other in carrying that object. Taking the general view of the case his Lordship was of opinion that the verdict was good. The accused ought to have taken scrupulous care at any rate after the rush of October, 1912, of safeguarding the interest of the Bank. The accused acted in a manner wholly inconsistent with the interest of the Bank. They had failed in their duty. As regards the question of sentence his Lordship had given anxious consideration and he was satisfied that there was no reason to disturb the sentences.

Mr. B. V. Desai and Mr. L. J. Apte appeared for accused No. 1.

Mr. Gadgil with Mr. B. K. Mehendle appeared for accused No. 2.

Mr. M. Mehta with Mr. B. G. Kher appeared for accused No. 3.

The Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by the Government Pleader, Mr. S. S. Patker appeared for the Crown.

CAUSES LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 24TH OF JUNE, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S. REPORT.

828-10—Payne and Co. Basil N Lang v Kastoorbai widow and ors, Edg G W and Co.

597-15—Captain and V. Velji Kara v Dayal Khatao, Madh K and Ch.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

213-13—Edg G W and Co. Shanalal Lallubhai Banker a firm v S B Tom, Craigie B and C, Part heard 6-7-17.

SHORT CAUSES.

337-18—Patell and Ez. Essoofally Mahomedally v Dr K G Sathe, G B Pandya.

422-18—Madh K and Ch. Valchand Ramchand Kothari v P B Pathak, C P D'Cunha and Co.

500-18—Payne and Co. Morarji Goculdas and Co a firm v The Asian Commercial Assurance Co Ltd, Shamrao M and H.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

976-15—Patell and Ez. Kavarlal Doongaji v. Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

996-15—Patell and Ez. Ratanlal Manalal and anr v Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

49-18—Payne and Co. Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam v Ramchand Hargovandas a firm, Motichand and D.

222-18—Merwanji K and Co. Messrs Hansraj Jadavji a firm v Messrs Manakchand Isharsing a firm, Madh K and Ch.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

AFTER THE APPELLATE SIDE COURT WORK IS OVER NOT BEFORE 1 P.M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND F INAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

223-18—Nanu H & Co., Anandrao R V Ranjit v. L D Kochhar, Kharas & Co.

710-17—Tyabji D & Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Nathubhai & ors, Ard H D & Co., Mulla & M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G. Lalchand Jasodanandan & Co a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & ors, Jamsedji R & D.

754-17—Kanga & Sayani, Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makunji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1219-16.—Amin & Desai, Sabrabibi v. Abdul Karim Abdul Rahim Hafiz & ors, Mulla & M, Amin & D.

609-17—Mulla & Mulla, Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Moledina, Captain & Vaidya.

816-05—Bhaishanker K & G. Cursondas Ludha v. Amichand Panalal Matabhai J & M.

S C Ct 641-23825-16—Motichand & D. Nemchand Fakerchand v. Desai Raghunathji Khandoobhai, Manecklal & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT.

O S 609-18—Little & Co., The Tata Industrial Bank Ld. & anr v. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy, Mer K & Co.

FOR EX-PARTE DECREE.

581-17—Vachha & Co., Messrs Lalaji Ramaji & Co., a firm v Bijaram Yusuji Sav & anr, Against 1st deft only.

304-18—Sm B & Co., Makund Jairam Dongre a firm v Narayandas Vithaldas Malvi M R & Co.

726-14—Madh K & Ch, B N Lang v. Ruttonsey Pragji, Payne & Co.

870-14—Vachha & Co., Messrs. Surajmal Jaykumar v. Messrs. Bhagmal Parbhudayal a firm, Ard H D & Co.

30-15—Mer K & Co., Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Shri Narayen Ramchander, Tyabji D & Co.

989-15—D J Mantri, Dwarkanath Raghunath v Babaji Laxuman Rane & ors, Patell & Ez., Pandia & Co.

209-16—Jam R & D, Hansraj Kanji v. Sha Ratansey Virchand & anr, Dubash & Co.

960-17—Mulji & Tha, Ladhabhai Sunderlal v. Vithal Mavji & anr.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Jehangir and S Mahadev Atmaram Joshi—Petitioner v. Krishna Anant Joshi—Respondent G B Pandya. Notice dated 1-3-18.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

811-17—Dastur and Co. Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co., Part heard, 2-4-18.

O. S. 736-17—Merwanji K and Co. Bai Goolbai widow and ors v. Goolbai widow and ors, Merwanji K & Co., Wadia G & Co., Mulla and M., Payne and Co., Captain and V., Ardesir H D and Co., Little and Co., Ch S dated 19-7-17.

S C 1391-17.—Malvi M R and Co., Bai Sundrabai widow v Pitamber Ladha and anr, Pandia & Co.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

992-14—Bhimji & Co., Jotram Kedarmall v. Jiwanchand Mignwandas a firm 21-5-18.

Shem-el-Nessim
SCENT OF ARABY Regd

A Harmony of Fragrance
CULLED from the scents of a thousand flowers, "Shem-el-Nessim" perfume is fragrant and lasting. It possesses just that subtle note of daintiness and refinement which appeals most strongly to the person of taste.
"Shem-el-Nessim" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use, and all possess the delightful fragrance of the original perfume.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by
J. Grossmith & Son,
Distillers of Perfume,
Newgate Street, London, E.C.

PHŪL-NĀNĀ
Regd
A Bouquet of India's Choicest Flowers.
An entrancingly fragrant and powerful scent, yet not cloying, Phūl-Nānā blends all the choicest scents of an Indian Garden into an unique perfume. Try it and enjoy this luxury in sweet smells.
"Phūl-Nānā" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original perfume.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by
J. Grossmith & Son,
Distillers of Perfume, Newgate St., London, E.C.

The Rajah
as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.
Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. No cooking, add water only

SALVITAE
THE most powerful but hamless nervine tonic producing startling results, immediate and permanent, in all cases of nervous exhaustion.
ASTHMA TABLETS.
The best remedy for cough, difficult breathing, fits and the worst form of Asthma. Instant relief by every dose.
DIABETES TABLETS.
Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine, Rendersthe urine and blood sugar-free. Reduces the specific gravity. Allays thirst and invigorates the system.
PILES TABLETS
The sovereign remedy for all forms of piles external, internal and bleeding. Cured without operation.
Price of each of the above medicines is Re. 1 per phial containing 24 tablets.
S. C. ROY, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemist,
36, Dhurraumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

Talishadi Tablets
Relieve Hoarseness
Ease the Throat
and Stop Coughs.
Invaluable to speakers and singers.
Price per phial (20 Tablets) As. 5
,, 3 phials As. 14; per V.P.P.Re. 1.
KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES
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CALCUTTA.
TELEGRAMS "KALPATARU" CALCUTTA.

Three facts in which we excel:
CORRECT CUT SEASONABLE STYLE FAULTLESS FIT.
We give quality in men's wear that gain appreciation for material and price.
Get in touch with us at once.
A. R. DIAS & BROS.
(Late of Leach & Webb.)
51, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

MONDAY, June 24.
Municipal Corporation meeting, 3-40 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, June 26.
Municipal Standing Committee meeting.
MONDAY, July 1.
Exemption Tribunal sits at Town Hall, 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	1: 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

Born to Mrs. Azad, wife of M K Azad, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, at Milton House, Parsi Statue, a son, on Sunday morning.

DEATH.

BRITO.—At Bombay, on 22nd instant, Joe de Brito late Coal Broker. Funeral leaves J. J. Hospital this (Monday) morning 8-30 a.m., arriving Haines Road Cemetry, 9 a.m. Friends please accept this the only intimation.

LECTURE ON TENNYSON.

A public lecture will be given to-day, at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, by Mr. S. H. Jhabinla on "Tennyson."

BAND AT THE FREEMEN THOMAS WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM. [ASSOCIATION.

A boarding house for Hindu lady students studying in colleges and IV. to VII. standards in high schools has been opened by the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association from the 20th June, 1918, in Kandewadi, Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati's house, 2nd floor. Mrs. Laxmibai Moghe, an elderly and qualified lady, has been appointed as Lady Superintendent and has taken charge of the boarding house from the 20th instant.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

There was not much doing in jute shares market to-day, although prices remained fairly steady, but were easier towards the close. There was a fair demand for coals and a good deal of business was done in miscellaneous. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 830, Central Pench 8-8, Equitable (ord) 38-12, Ondal (ord) 24, Parasea 6-8, Standard 43.

Jute:—Budge Budge (ord) 590, Fort William (ord) 372, Howrah (ord) 48-4, Kamarhatty (ord) 700, Lansdowne (ord) 372, Lothian (ord) 289, Northbrook (ord) 63-4, Reliance (ord) 43-6, Standard (ord) 6-0.

Miscellaneous:—Behar Oil 44-4, Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 219, Bowreah Cotton (ord) 295, Calcutta City Flour 19-8, Cossipur Cotton Ginning 41-4, Coke Consumers 13-4, Howrah Oil 80, Kumardhubi Engineering 47-12, Titaghur Paper (ord) 402.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 64-4 to 64-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-12 to 65.

KINEMA FILM FOR ENCOURAGING RECRUITING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 22.

A kinema film is being prepared by the proprietor of the Palace Theatre, Karachi, in conjunction with the War League and with the assistance of the military authorities with the object of stimulating recruiting. It will show the progress of an Indian soldier from the day of recruitment in the fields up to the moment when he receives the Victoria Cross from the King-Emperor after many wonderful adventures including the battle in which he greatly distinguished himself.

A MIDNIGHT FATALITY.

SEQUEL TO REFUSAL OF A DRINK.

A Portuguese, D. Britto, was found lying in Apollo Street, below the windows of the Entente Cordiale Club at 12-30 a. m. on Saturday. His head was smashed, and it was stated that the deceased went to the Club and asked for a drink, which was refused; he then went down the stairs, and his body was subsequently found lying in the street. The deceased, it is presumed, fell through a first floor window which opened against a landing on the staircase, the window sill being below the level of the landing and protected by one iron cross-bar.

Britto died in the Freeman Thomas Hospital where he was removed.

PROPOSED FILLING UP OF BHULESHWAR TANK.

PROTEST OF HINDU COMMUNITY.

A public meeting of the Hindu Citizens of Bombay was held yesterday at Madhavbag, when Seth Tribhovandas Vadjivandas was voted the Chair. The hall was crowded to overflowing. The president, in the course of his address, briefly described the situation of the Bhuleshwar Tank, the temples surrounding it and its importance to the Hindu devotees. It was well-known to all Hindus that in their worship they can use water from well or tank only and not pipe-water. The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation had on the 12th June 1918, resolved to fill up the Bhuleshwar Tank on the ground that it is in an insanitary condition. This resolution to fill up the Bhuleshwar Tank had naturally wounded the feelings of all religious Hindus. They therefore, assembled that evening to consider what steps should be taken so that the resolution of the Standing Committee to fill up the Tank may not be carried at the meeting of the Corporation. Cleanliness and sanitation were principles of Hindu religion; and while the water of the Bhuleshwar Tank was used so largely by the Hindus, it was the duty of every Hindu to see that the Tank was kept in a clean and sanitary condition. It was a pity that proper attention had not been paid to this Tank on behalf of the Hindu public—a circumstance which brought about the crisis. He hoped that if certain requisitions, mentioned in the last notice from the Municipality, which were made with the sole object of keeping the Tank clean, were carried out by them, the danger of losing the Tank for ever would be avoided.

ITS HISTORY.

The pesident then gave a short history of the Bhuleshwar Temple. It was built about five hundred and fifty years ago. In course of time the other temples were built in its vicinity. Ultimately the Bhuleshwar Tank was built in Samvat year 1840, by three philanthropists of the time—Sheth Bhaidas Sakhidas, Seth Murlidher Shambhu and Rajeshri Atmaram Balaji Shimpi—who got the Tank built at their own expense, for the benefit of the Hindu public visiting the shrines. It appears that, thereafter, one Mr. Sadashiv Angre, a member of the Goud Saraswat caste got the Bhuleshwar Temple repaired. He managed the affairs of the Temple for some time, and after him, his caste used to manage it. A good deal of correspondence had passed between the Municipal Commissioner and the representatives of the two of the said philanthropists and the Goud Saraswat community. The area of the Tank was about 1476 square yards, and having regard to the value of the land in that part of the locality, its price would be about six lakhs of rupees. There may be some people who would like to allow the Tank to be filled up in the hope that they would make make a profit out of it. But he believed that such people would be liberal-minded and not think of their personal gain. Even after that public meeting and all the explanation offered there if they (Corporation) persisted in their line of action it would be incumbent upon that meeting to see that they were not successful in their attempts The president said that it was brought to his notice, by a report published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 21st June 1913, that the water from the Municipal drain percolated in the Bhuleshwar Tank and spoiled the water of the Tank and made it insanitary. It would not be too much to expect that considerate Municipal Councillors would see that a proper solution was found for the difficulty. instead of filling up the Tank and injuring the feelings of the Hindu Community.

Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati then explained the correspondence that had passed between the Municipal Commissioner, and the representatives of the two of the philanthropists and the Goud Sarasvat community.

COMMITTEE FORMED.

The first resolution placed before the meeting was as follows:—

"This public Meeting of the Hindu citizens of Bombay most emphatically protests against the resolution of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed at its meeting on the 12th June 1918 to fill up the ancient Bhuleshwar Tank in which the Hindu Community is deeply interested on the ground that the said Tank is *sine qua non* to the Hindu devotees of the Temples surrounding it, and while desiring to convey to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay that the said resolution of the Standing Committee has wounded the feelings of all religious Hindus and recognising the necessity of carrying out the requisition of the Municipal Notice dated 27th March 1918 it earnestly requests that Body not to sanction any resolution to fill up the said Tank or any portion thereof."

It was proposed by Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya, Bar-at-Law, and seconded by Mr. Charandas Chaturbhuj and supported by Mr. Nathooram Gokulnath a descendant of one of the owners of the Bhuleshwar Tank.

The second resolution as amended was then passed by the meeting. It was as follows:—

"That for the purpose of taking all the necesary steps to carry out the wishes of this Public Meeting regarding the Bhuleshwar Tank, and other Hindu religious charities and institutions in Bombay, a permanent General Committee, with power to add to their number, be appointed to collect funds for the purpose and to appoint a working Committee."

It was proposed by Mr. Balubhai Kahandas seconded by Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor and supported by the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta.

It was also resolved that the president should convey the two previous resolutions to the president of the Corporation.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY WAR CONFERENCE.

HIS MAJESTY'S APPRECIATION OF LOYAL RESOLUTION.

The following telegrams are published for general information:—

13th June, 1918.

From—The Governor of Bombay;

To—The Secretary of State for India, London.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a Provincial War Conference held at Bombay on the 10th June under the Chairmanship of his Excellency the Governor: "That this Conference authorises and requests his Excellency the Governor to convey to his Majesty the King-Emperor an expression of the loyal and dutiful response from the Presidency of Bombay to his Majesty's gracious message and an assurance of the determination of the Presidency to continue to do her duty to her utmost capacity in the great crisis through which the Empire is passing."

18th June, 1918.

From—The Secretary of State for India, London;

To—The Governor of Bombay.

Your telegram dated June 13th transmitting Loyal Resolution at Provincial War Conference; copy has been submitted to his Majesty who has received communication with much satisfaction.

HOME RULE DAY IN SURAT DISTRICT

The following are the places in Surat district, where meetings were held on the 16th June, with the names of the respective presidents. Resolutions were passed on the lines of the Bombay resolutions, protesting against the Governor's remarks, etc., and forwarded to the Viceroy:—

Bardoli Taluka—Madhi, ——; Mota, W. Manibhai R. Desai; Vankaner, Pragbhai Haribhai; Syadla. Ragabhai Lalbhai.

Jalapur Taluka.—Sisodra, Laxmishanker Ghelabhai; Kharsad, Dolatrai Naranji.

Bulsar Taluka.—Hansa, Vasanji Kunverji.

Olpad Taluka.—Dehar, ——.

WIDESPREAD PROTEST AGAINST LORD WILLINGDON'S INSULT.

Meetings to celebrate the Home Rule Day and to protest against the speech made by H. E. the Governor of Bombay at the War Conference were held at the following places on the 16th instant:—

Surat District:—Sisodra, Dehen, Bhadeli, Madhi and Untdi.

Kaira District:—Nadiad, Tranja, Bedva, Nayaka, Kakanpur and Torna.

Ahmedabad District:—Ahmedabad and Bareja.

Broach District:—Broach, Kalak and Magnad.

Thana District:—Bordi.

Panchmahal District:—Godhra, Champaner and Goraj.

DHARWAR DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

HUBLI'S INVITATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, June 20.

On the 19th instant an enthusiastic public meeting was held here in Hubli for deliberating upon the inviting of the first Dharwar District Conference. It was unanimously resolved that the conference should be invited here in the coming November. It was also resolved that the old and experienced merchant Mr. Mahadevappa Anna Sindgi should be elected as the chairman of the Reception Committee and Messrs. Shevade Tembe Co., and Ubhekar should be the treasurers. It was also declared that persons paying Rs. 5 or more should be eligible for becoming members of the Reception Committee. It is in the fitness of things that Hubli, the most flourishing town in the district, should take the lead in the matter.

INDIAN TEA PLANTERS.

UNDESIRABILITY OF FURTHER RECRUITMENT URGED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The Secretary, Indian Tea Association, has sent a circular letter to the Assam and Burma Valley branches on the man-power question. The circular says that the General Committee fear that at times the anxiety to furnish more men for active service is possibly such that the prevailing circumstances are apt to receive less consideration than is due to them. The Committee think it cannot be disputed that agency houses generally have done their utmost to enable men to proceed on service so far as has been compatible with the responsibility they have for keeping the industry going. This is a responsibility which must be faced both by the agency houses and by the planters and it is obvious that there must be a limit beyond which it is not safe to allow of more men going.

It will be remembered that this was very much the view taken by Government more than a year ago at the conference held at Shillong to discuss matters in connection with the Indian Defence Force. At that conference it was stated that the General Officer Commanding the Presidency Brigade hoped that considering the existing conditions in the province no man would be taken from Assam for general service training and General Strange subsequently gave an undertaking that no men would be transferred for service outside the province, subject to the proviso that in case of necessity a maximum of altogether 96 men would be so taken.

Since the Shillong Conference conditions have undergone a considerable change. In many districts trouble has been rife. Hats have been looted and it has been necessary for planters as members of the Indian Defence Force to patrol the bazars for the purpose of maintaining law and order. In addition to these internal difficulties there have been in some places raids by neighbouring tribes and here again the assistance of planters has had to be obtained. It is not easy to foretell how far these troubles may continue or be repeated, but all the circumstances would appear to point to the necessity of not premitting the European population of the province to be further depleted.

NEW POONA COLLEGE.

HON. SIR IBRAHIM ON THE SPIRIT OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

In his speech at the opening ceremony of the New Poona College on the 20th instant, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah warmly congratulated the members of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali and to all those who have interested themselves in the movement at the successful attainment of their hopes and aspirations in bringing the institution to the stage of a first grade Arts College. It is interesting, he said, to examine the history of the movement which has culminated to-day in presenting to the city of Poona, which has become one of the foremost centres of educational activities in this Presidency, one more first grade Arts College. Thirty-five years ago a band of enthusiastic young men joined hands with the idea of contributing their humble best towards promoting education amongst the people of Poona. They made a modest beginning by opening a new Primary School and undertook the duties of teachers and managers of the Institution. I think the enthusiasm of the rising generation is a most valuable asset and can secure under proper guidance far-reaching benefits to the public. The band of young enthusiasts, who founded this Institution showed, I think, great foresight in not pitching their ambitions too high. They appear to have been quite content with a small beginning, probably in the full expectation that when the foundation was laid on sound ground, steady progress was inevitable. They pursued their useful work unostentatiously and made it possible in course of time for the Institution to grow in robust health to an Anglo-Vernacular School, a High School, a second grade Arts College and to-day it developes into a first grade College.

It must be gratifying to all to note from the statement made by Prof. Apte that the passing of examinations was only a part of the ideal placed before the students, while the real goal was to train them in the principles of true citizenship. This appears to have been done in various ways. The management of the Gymkhana was left in their hands under proper guidance, they were encouraged to contribute to the school magazine both in English and in Marathi. A debating society was formed, which provided the necessary training in the art of public speaking.

OUR DEBT TO THE ANCIENT TEACHERS.

In enumerating the various directions in which the spirit of true citizenship was tried to be inculcated amongst the students, Prof. Apte has, for obvious reasons, omitted to mention what I regard as the most important. I refer to the example of self-sacrifice which the teachers and professors have laid before the pupils I cannot help speaking in terms of warm appreciation of the self-sacrificing spirit which has prompted so many men of high educational attainments to devote their lives to the educational mission on bare maintenance wages. This example which must be present from day to day to the minds of all the pupils attending this and similar institutions, provides, in my opinion, the best form of training in the art of true citizenship. Ladies and gentlemen, if we recall to mind the conditions which prevailed in former times in the matter of imparting education, we must be reminded of the fact that this duty largely remained in the hands of the priestly classes. Many amongst them renounced the world and retired to distant places. They are known to history as *rishis* and saints representing the Hindu and Moslem spiritual civilization. It was these men who were responsible for advancing the cause of education by devoting all their great gifts to the study of nature and by imparting the results of their investigations and research to a certain number of students known as disciples. These students attached themselves to the *gurus* and lived with them temporarily or permanently. These days appear to have passed, but the sprit remains. We find in these days that there are men who having imbibed large draughts at the perennial fountain of knowlege, have laid aside all wordly ambitions ofgain and have voluntarily consecrated their lives to the noble profession of imparting knowledge to others and helping the rising generation to realise the principles of true citizenship—all honour to these men for their self-sacrificing devotion to a noble cause.

I am sure you will agree with me, ladies and gentlemen, that all institutions which are founded on such high motives and principles are bound to prosper and to-day it is our proud privilege to be associated with such disinterested workers in the fulfilment of their hopes and ambitions.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in declaring the B. A. classes of the New Poona College open from to-day, and in doing so, I wish to express my firm conviction that this institution will be an enduring monument of the spirit of self-sacrifice for which it stands, and that it will continue to confer important benefits upon a large section of the people of this Presidency.

MOTOR SMASH.

SERIOUS INJURY TO A EUROPEAN.

Mr. Cox of Messrs. Turner and Company while going in his motor car along Colaba Road towards Ormiston Road at about 1-45 a. m. on Saturday morning, tried to keep to the centre of the road, when opposite Arthur Bunder, as the west side of it was under repairs. In doing so the car ran right into a tramway standard in the centre of the road, and it was smashed into pieces. Mr. Cox received a severe cut over the right eye, was picked up in an unconscious condition and was taken to the Freeman Thomas Hospital, where he has been kept for treatment, as he is suffering from concussion of the brain.

The other occupants of the car, a Mrs. Fulham, Dr Carr the dentist and the chauffeur, fortunately were not injured, except that Mrs. Fham received a cut.

MESSRS KEMP CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some time ago you were good enough to insert in your valued columns my letter about the management of the affairs of Messrs. Kemp and Co. Ltd.

For a considerable time past I have had to point out to the Board of Directors and Shareholders and the general public the various irregularities as regards the mode of conducting the business of the company.

One preparation about which I had to carry on considerable correspondence with the Directors was the preparation known as Kemp's Pectoral Cough Syrup. Obvious differences were found between a bottle of this preparation purchased in the Bazar and a bottle purchased at the Firm's own shop and no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming. As this incident has led to litigation which is now pending I will not refer to it further. Later on I had to draw the attention of the Board to various misleading statements in the Booklet which the Company had published to advertise its preparations. As the matter related to the affairs of the Company, I first wrote to the Manager of the Firm and then to the Directors for explanation and for correction of the mistakes but to no purpose. I received replies which were evasive and misleading and when the Directors were addressed further they simply stated they declined to carry on further correspondence. One would have thought that a responsible Board of Directors would welcome all such enquiries and suggestions and would duly receive all complaints in the proper spirit and would set them right, but that is not the idea of the present Directors of Messrs. Kemp and Co., and I therefore had to write about this incident in the columns of your paper for the information of the general public on 22nd February 1918, and there has been no reply of any sort or kind to my complaints and to the irregularities pointed out by me.

Quite recently I have had a further experience of the extraordinary attitude of the Board of Directors of the Company. The company has for a considerable time past been selling a preparation for the hair which is well-known as Kemp's Glycerine and Lime Juice. For years I had used this preparation myself and it was a genuine preparation of Glycerine and Lime Juice. Various other unscrupulous business people were selling under this name a preparation which was not a compound of Glycerine and Lime Juice at all but was a mixture of Lime water and oil, and Messrs. Kemp and Co., on their labels distinctly stated that their preparation was a true compound of Glycerine and Lime Juice and not the preparation sold under that name containing merely some oil and Lime Water. Recently I had occasion to buy this preparation for use and found that the contents of the bottle were not the genuine Glycerine and Lime Juice compound that Messrs. Kemp and Co., had hitherto been selling. The contents showed a deposit of Lime and some Oil at the top. The difference between the old genuine preparation and this new preparation was so obvious that I considered it desirable at once to draw the attention of the responsible Officers of the Company. I wrote to the Manager for information and sent to him both the bottles that I had purchased but he merely returned the bottles to me without any reply of any sort or kind. I wrote again to enquire whether the Company had made any enquiries about the matter and whether they had got the bottles analysed but again there was no reply. I then wrote to the Board of Directors about the matter and drew their attention to the correspondence which I had with the Manager but the Board were as silent as the Manager. I did not wish to bring the matter to the public so long there was a chance of the Directors dealing with the matter fairly and setting it right; I therefore wrote again to the Directors pointing out that the preparation which is now being sold under the name of Kemp's Glycerine and Lime Juice appeared to be a distinct fraud on the public and that such frauds would destroy the confidence of the public in the preparations of the company and would ruin the reputation of the company. I also pointed out that the company itself on its labels had previously printed out that their preparation was a real compound of Glycerine and Lime Juice.

Although the matter was a serious one and affected not only the Company but the general public, and although my complaint showed a distinct fraud on the public the Board of Directors had not even the courtesy to send a reply. It was their duty to see that the Company and the Management dealt fairly with the public. If they failed in this duty one should have thought that when their attention was drawn to a serious matter of this sort they would at once enquire into the matter and see that the parties responsible for such fraud were properly dealt with and public confidence in the good name of the Company restored; but it seems that the sole object of the Board of Directors at present is to support at any cost the Management against all irregularities and even frauds that might be pointed out to them.

When I found that the company was not prepared to do anything I sent the bottles that I had purchased to the Chemical Analyser to Government. He reported that the preparation consisted of Lime Water and Olive Oil with traces of Glycerine. I informed the Board of Directors of the analysis but my communication remains unanswered as all my previous letters.

As a shareholder in the Company I did not wish to make this incident public if the Directors would act in a proper spirit and make proper enquiries and punish the Officers responsible for the fraud, but as the Directors are evidently not prepared to do anything, I consider it desirable and necessary in fairness to the Shareholders and the general public to place the facts before them through your columns.—Yours, etc.

R. E. BHAMCHA.

Bombay, June 20.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

A match was played between the Government Telegraph Recreation Club and the Kanara Sporting Association on the Improvement Trust ground on Sunday the 23rd instant resulting in a win for the former by 9 runs. For the K. S. A.; A. D'Souza and Refino scored 21 and 15 respectively out of a total of 68 runs. For the G. T. R. C., G. A. Hopkins was the only contributor with a well played 44 of a total of 77.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

Progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 7 p.m. on 22nd June, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office):—

	Rs.
Bengal	7,49,60,000
Bombay	3,82,07,800
Madras	1,09,48,100
United Provinces	1,05,11,100
Punjab	65,96,200
Minor Administrations	52,37,800
Burma	45,24,700
Central Provinces	21,05,500
Bihar and Orissa	9,88,600
Assam	78,100
Total Rs.	15,41,57,900

Total amount of subscriptions received by A. G. Posts and Telegraphs, through Post Offices in Bombay Circle up to 8th June, 1918, inclusive ..... Rs. 12,150

THE CHURCH AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

WANTED: A BILLY SUNDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is one interesting point about the domiciled Anglo-Indian community which I have not yet touched upon and which it seems may account for their shortcomings to a very large degree. It is the curious fact that they have not yet got even a church of their own! In pursuance of their cuckoo habits they have been quite content to lay their eggs in others' nests in this important matter also. This may seem an unworthy point to raise, but as it is a sign of the community's moral weakness there may be some advantage in reviewing the methods of their religious life. When we recognise that the chief failing of the Anglo-Indian is his false notion of belonging to a superior race and his assumed contempt for things Indian, it will surely be admitted that the Church he follows should afford him the best corrective to this frame of mind. But as it is only our own that can best tell us the truth about ourselves, and the Church is not Anglo-Indian either in organisation or sentiment, we must look in vain to this body to undertake the corrective treatment. But the duty of the Church is "to the Jew first *and also to the Gentile*" and might we not therefore ask her to consider if and how she can help to find a solution to the Anglo-Indian problem? While our Missions show such admirable self-sacrificing love in the pursuit of their labours do they not lack the finishing touch when the converts they win over to Christianity only serve to add fuel to the fire of colour-prejudice? It is these converts who by virtue of their Christian names and European dress begin to aspire to the dignity of becoming Anglo-Indians as soon as they have acquired a smattering of the English language. This sort of ambition is certainly not commendable and if the Church would only follow up the first results of her preaching by greater efforts to teach these converts how to stand on their own feet much good would be gained and a great evil averted. If this evil were nipped in the bud—and the Church is solely responsible for the task in respect of her Indian converts—the Anglo-Indian problem would be very much simplified for we should then know who was who. Thus, whereas the Anglo-Indian is nobody's special charge he has a right to look to the Church both to remove a big grievance—imaginary or otherwise—he has against her and also to help him in the working out of his salvation. How should the Church act in these two matters? As regards her Indian converts she should inculcate in them the spirit of self-help and independence and rather let them relapse into their former state of existence than not check the false ambitions they soon learn to cherish. We have recently witnessed the successful inauguration of a Co-operative Housing Society at Santa Cruz by the Goanese community of this city. This neat little demonstration of self-help and enterprise has no doubt been largely the work of the priests of the community and it is this admirable co-operation of Church and people in every-day life which is bringing the Goanese community into prominence as a stable, sound and prosperous class. We want more of that co-operation and prosperity in other Missions. No doubt much is being done in this direction, but is it right to push on with the evangelising work when those already in the fold have still to learn the dignity of labour and the advantage of being themselves. It may be asked what this matter has to do with Anglo-Indians proper. Well, the latter are very easily demoralised and the approach of undesirables towards their own preserves makes them claim a jump up for themselves. This is why they got the Government to change their name from Eurasian to Anglo-Indian, but they will have to keep on changing their name *ad infinitum* if they hope that by so doing they will solve their difficulties. There is no accounting for some peoples' ways of thinking—rather, lack of thinking! Here again Anglo-Indians want to hear some plain speaking and I suggest that the Church can do a great deal in this direction. If Anglo-Indians had a Church of their own making and a blunt Billy Sunday to stir their bones for them we would soon hear no more of this silly colour-bogey. Oh, for a preacher of such metal! Will none of our popular clergymen devote some portion of their time and energy to teaching the advantages of Home Rule in religious matters? Why have we not got Anglo-Indians in holy orders yet? Shall it be said that the European (and American) Church in this land "cared for none of these things"?—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN ANGLO-INDIAN.

Bombay, 11th June, 1918.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

With reference to the editorial note on the above subject appearing in our issue of the 20th instant, we are given to understand that it is Mrs. Shree Rangamma of Bangalore and not Mrs. K. D. Rukminiamma, who is a fellow of Prof. Karve's Women's University.

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THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, 24th June, 118.

AT LAST!

The Press communiqué issued by the Government of India respecting the grant of Commissions to Indians will be received by the country with a shock of pleasant surprise: something has been actually *done* at last in a vital direction of Indian reform after half a century and more of prevarication, delay and postponement. How tardy the authorities have been in making up their minds to concede an elementary principle of equity and fair dealing towards the people of India may perhaps be best indicated by reference to two salient facts. One is that it has taken four years of the war,—a period represented by the most unparalleled military effort on the part of everyone of its units in the history of the Empire,—to secure a bare recognition of the eligibility of Indians to hold the King's Commission in the Indian Army. And the second fact is that this bar sinister remained operative against Indians notwithstanding that, as Mr. Lloyd George said in his speech at the Parliamentary supper to the Dominions representatives which we publish in another column, "India had raised voluntarily nearly a million men" towards the prosecution of the war. In the light of so melancholy a history of unconscionable dilatoriness, we fear the country will have little patience with the explanation which the Government of India have been at the pains to proffer to account for the delay in announcing the Home Government's decision *since* the Government of India made up their minds,—at long last,—a matter of a few weeks ago.

However, now that a decision has been arrived at, we welcome the concession announced in the Press communiqué as constituting a recognition of the right principle, even though its practical application is but partial, and might with advantage, having regard to the times, have been more extended. We could wish, too, that the proposals had been set forth in greater detail, in respect of essential points, than is actually the case in the Press communiqué that embodies them. For instance, equally in the case of the three categories into which the award of Commissions has been divided, the public are afforded no clue as to the number of appointments of Indians that is in contemplation. "A certain number" is equally the refrain of the song in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) referring respectively to "substantive King's Commissions in the Indian Army," "King's Commissions conferring honorary ranks in the Indian Army," and "temporary but substantive King's Commissions in the Indian Army." Even though an exact estimate might not be possible just yet, there was no reason why an approximate calculation should not have been presented by way of indicating the scope of the scheme. In that vital respect the country must, for the moment, be content with conjecture and speculation. So far as the principle of the selection is concerned, however, it seems to promise justice, even though the recognition is belated, to the three equally eligible classes of men who will benefit under the scheme.

Far the most important of the proposals, however, is the decision to nominate Indians for cadetship at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Why it should be only ten Indians annually and that too only for the duration of the war is not explained. None the less we welcome the decision as marking a real advance upon the hide-bound race prejudice that has so long shut the portals of Sandhurst against Indians. We may cite the case of a boy, the son of an Indian member of the I. M. S., who born, brought up and educated in England, was able to secure a nomination to Sandhurst, served his cadetship with credit and passed his examination. It was then elicited that, although technically "a natural born British subject,"—by reason of his birth in Great Britain—he was after all only an Indian, and the career for which he had qualified, and to which his fellow-cadets passed out as a matter of course, was therefore denied him. An end has been put, it may be hoped, to a repetition of that kind of injustice to his Majesty's Indian subjects by the Government of India's announcement. A very vital consideration of procedure, however, must be properly attended to in respect of this proposal. The communiqué says that candidates for the cadetships at Sandhurst "will be nominated by his Excellency the Viceroy on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief and the Local Governments or Political Administrations concerned." The Viceroy's nomination and the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation should be in the fitness of things, but it is absolutely necessary that, so far as the Local Governments are concerned, their 'recommendation' should be formulated on lines different from those of the usual official routine which determines the ordinary appointments in their gift. What we mean is that if the Local Governments are left free, entirely at their own discretion, to make the recommendations for the Sandhurst cadetships, their choice will be inevitably confined to a certain limited class. The type they will seek out for recommendation will be that belonging, more or less, to the *Jo-hookum* fraternity. And that must be avoided. In an innvation of the greatest importance and consequence,—for it must be remembered that with the success of the experiment that is now projected is bound up the future credit of Indians for the higher departments of the military career,—the country cannot afford to take any chances of jobbery or favouritism. We should have preferred, for our part, some suitable form of competitive test to determine the selection to ensure fairplay. But if that is not possible, no more is it possible, consistently with the best interests of the community and of the service, to leave the matter to the Local Government as though it were the appointment of a Sub-Inspector of Police or a Subordinate Judge. We would suggest therefore that a joint board in each Province should make the recommendation instead of the "Local Government" by itself. Not, of course, that the heads of the Provincial Administration should not have a full share of the responsibility. A Board, for instance, consisting of the chief military officer of the Province, the Chief Secretary to the Government, and three of the elected non-official members of the Legislative Council should be fully competent to make an appropriate recommendation, while doing justice to the claims of all the candidates without fear or favour. No one can deny that that, or any similar system, will be an improvement on secret selection, aided by backdoor influence. We earnestly appeal to Lord Chelmsford and the Government of India to incorporate the safeguard we have suggested, and thereby ensure the success of the admirable departure which they have initiated.

THE ALLIES AND ALSACE-LORRAINE.

It is not surprising if in the minds of some Indians, there should be doubts raised by the very definite opposition of the Germans to any concession in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, when by so doing the possibility of bringing the present terrible war to an end would be considerably increased. It is natural to reason that any country which has suffered such terrible losses as we know Germany has suffered, would not hold out against the consideration of a problem, an agreement on which would reduce her dangers not only from a complete military disaster but from ultimate internal revolution, unless she felt that her right to the disputed provinces was indisputable. To be ready to continue the sacrifice of thousands and thousands of lives to retain these two provinces, unless Germany feels morally certain of the righteousness of her claims, appears to give a *prima facie* case in support of their claim. Dr. von Kuhlmann has left the world in no doubt about the attitude of the German Government, on this question. "Some ask", he says, "whether Germany can show any concession with regard to the question of Alsace-Lorraine. The answer is, No, never. So long as a single German hand can hold a gun, the integrity of the territory handed down to us as a glorious inheritance by our forefathers can never be the object of any negotiations and concessions. I am sure that, whether on the Right or the Left, you will stand for that with equal resoluteness and equal self-sacrifice." He acknowledged that with the single exception of this question there was no absolute impediment to peace, no question which could not be solved by negotiation and settlements in such a way as to render the sacrifice of so much blood and treasure superfluous. The rights and the wrongs of such an important question need to be firmly grasped by all who are desirous of the advancement and progress of the world. It is easy to allow our vision to become dimmed by the overwhelming events of the present struggle, but it is imperative that Indians, as well as the people of the other parts of the Empire and the countries of the Allies, should keep the facts before them, so that there shall be no doubt of the righteousness of the principles for which they also are shedding some of their best blood.

It is only in recent years that Germany has put forward any claim to these provinces on the ground that, at one period of their history they belonged to Germany. It is true that these provinces once were closely associated with the German people, but at the end of the Middle Ages the Alsatians, of their own free will sought the protection of the French who were able to afford them safety against their outside enemies, and to assure them protection in their own land. It is a travesty of history to say that Alsace was stolen from Germany during a period of German weakness. Certain journalists and pamphleteers, historians and novelists, in 1871 urged the annexation, basing their arguments on race, language, and "historic rights," but they were completely overruled by the German statesmen who made no secret of their reason for annexing the provinces. Neither Bismarck, nor any of the official organs ever put forward any other plea in justification of the annexation than the determination to separate Germany from France by a buffer state, subject to Germany. They invoked only force and strategic necessity. Their contention was that the people are German in their sympathies, the evidence being that a form of the German language is spoken in certain parts of the provinces. A writer in "The Times" some time ago, an Alsatian, said,

"The people of Alsace-Loraine have never shown the slightest wish to be separated from France. Their spirit has not changed. Among the natives of the country, the Germans could not find 300 favourable to them; the rest would demand to return to the French Motherland. That is why Germany has never dared to appeal to the will of the annexed inhabitants. She seeks only to put forward reasons of race, language, and history."

If there was any truth in the statements of the Germans that the people were favourable to them it would have been reasonable to expect that they would have been ready to stand by the result of a plebiscite. Especially so, in view of the fact that when the provinces were annexed in 1871, no less than 300,000 patriotic French people left the provinces, and their places were filled with German emigrants. Certainly, at the present time, Alsace-Lorraine contains more of German origin, and presumably of German sympathy, than in 1871, but this fact is due to the influx of people from Germany. Yet, in spite of this considerable addition the German Government fear leaving the solution to the will of the present inhabitants. From the date of their separation, the Alsatians have been staunch to their Motherland, even though there have been times when they felt their own countrymen were inclined to leave the Alsace-Lorraine question unsolved. Practically every deputy to the Reichstag from these provinces has obtained his seat on the ground that he is strongly opposed to the annexation and will use all his power toward a modification of the Frankfurt Treaty.

Though a large number of patriotic citizens felt it their duty to leave their homes for France, many thousands stayed on with the sole object of keeping alive the French spirit, tradition, and patriotism against the day when they should be joined again to the Fatherland. Germany soon began to show her hand, and gradually they introduced legislative measures which were calculated to stamp out French patriotism. At first they permitted the use of French in the schools, but when they saw that the people showed no signs of drawing nearer to their conquerors they prohibited the use of French and insisted on the teaching and use of German throughout the provinces. Attempts to keep alive the French spirit were met with the severest repressive measures, which, however, appear to have served only to strengthen their national love. At the outbreak of the war, some 35,000 Alsatians left the country and joined the French forces, while over 5,000 found their way into England and Switzerland rather than take arms for the Germans. The German claims of having improved the country and given the people contentment is hardly borne out by their actions in the first months of the war. On the eve of mobilisation they arrested thousands of Alsatians, and interned them in Germany, where many still reamain in prison. As soon as a state of siege began they prohibited the use of even letter headings in French, and the French language was forbidden to be spoken in the streets. The German troops sent to Alsace were told to load their rifles as they were entering "enemy country," a strange designation for a district which is supposed to have been contented under German rule. The soldiers behaved with the same frightfulness as they showed in France. The only answer is that the Germans themselves have no confidence in the "German feelings and sympathies" of the Alsatians, which the German press advertises so conspicuously in neutral countries. The classes who stand to lose most, the working classes of France, have declared their determination to fight till the wrongs of France, so far as these two provinces are concerned, are righted, and their decision is supported by the working classes in all the countries of the Allies. The annexation of Alsace-Lorraine was the most prolific source of European troubles during the past forty years, and a failure to secure reparation will result in unspeakable difficulties in the future. The Allies are rightly determined to stand by France in fighting for her own.

PRUSSIANS OR BRAHMINS?

In the review of Mr. C. M. Cursetjee's interesting book "The Land of the Date," which appeared in our Sunday edition, a passage was quoted which casts a grave stain on British prestige, which the practices it reveals, are, presumably, intended retain. The matter is so important that we think it well to reproduce the passage again here:

"Wherever British rule extends, prestige, that bugbear or bogie whichever you care to call it, is of course set up as a worshipful fetish and so it is now in Basra. Orders are out and strictly enforced, according to which the *pas* must be conceded to the European, soldier or civilian, cockscomb or brass-hat, chief or sub, by the aborigines of the place high or low. The *topee* or helmet is the too obtrusive symbol of foreign sway, almost to the extent (*absit omen*) of Gesler's hat in the market place of Althdorp. If two or three Britishers choose, as they usually do, to walk abreast in the narrow streets, the Arab or other nondescript native or stranger must willy, nilly take the wall. If some of these swells come riding in a hack-victoria and another victoria with 'native' gentlemen comes from the opposite way, the latter must pull up to let the all-imposing, over-exacting sahibs pass. Soldiers stand sentinels at the ends of the bridge, which connects north and south Ashaar, to prevent the natives using the main or central broad passage when a sahib, the all-highest entity, is on it or about to cross; they the erstwhile owners of the country, must wait or crowd on to the very narrow strip of planked footway on either side of the bridge till the sahib and even the *statutory* Anglo-Indian leisurely stalks over. The hack-driver and the *bellamchi* are required under penalties to give preference to this sort of European fare even if his conveyance is already engaged by a native."

One hardly knows how to characterise such a prostitution of all the principles which are supposed to guide the conduct of the Allies and Great Britain in this war. It is worth remembering that we are supposed to have substituted a golden regime in Mesopotamia, in which British liberty and generosity of treatment of the people of an occupied country are to inspire the latter with a lively sense of gratification and gratitude for the contrast with Turkish misrule. All we can say is that those who know anything about the psychology of the Arab,—and possibly it applies to all races,—can realise that the treatment of the Turk could never inspire him with the bitter, if sullen and silent, hatred which this constant outrage on his self-respect must breed. It would be interesting to know what happens to the unfortunate "natives" of the country who dare to presume to violate any of the prohibitions enumerated in the above passage. Mr. Montagu, when he was in India, was very shocked at the state of things in some parts of Southern India where certain of the "depressed" classes—after 150 years of British rule!—are still not allowed to walk on specified roads lest they might defile the Brahmins. The state of affairs described by Mr. Cursetjee does not appear to us less shocking. In fact we doubt whether racial and military pride or the arrogance of the conqueror could go much further anywhere. We doubt whether the Prussian, in spite of his bestiality and outbreaks of Zabernism, sets up in Belgium or Lorraine quite so extreme a form of arrogance. British soldiers, officers or men, are neither Prussians or Brahmins, nor are non-descript Anglo-Indians. The sooner for the credit of British prestige throughout the world, these abominable, practices are stopped the better.

Notes of the Day.

The Irish Anti-Climax.

The definite announcement made by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords that the Government have decided to abandon both Home Rule and Conscription in Ireland, is the latest of the astonishing anti-climaxes that have marked the political fortunes of that unhappy country. It is a matter of only a few weeks back that Mr. Bonar Law said in the Commons that the Government had resolved to stand or fall by their Irish Conscription bill, and a no less firm resolution was proclaimed simultaneously to proceed with the ever-recurring Home Rule question. A representative committee, indeed, was busy drafting the Home Rule bill. And now it is all blown to the winds,—"the Government have no proposals to make" is the incredible message that has been flung at an expectant world.

The Real Explanation.

Lord Curzon's account of the developments that have been responsible for so complete a reversal of policy is not sufficiently convincing, or perhaps Reuter's summary does him less than justice. His suggestion, for instance, that the bracketing of Home Rule and Conscription in the Government's Irish policy was purely "synchronistic" is not one that will command ready acceptance. The discovery, again, "for the first time in May" of the "sinister and formidable Sinn Fein conspiracy" will accasion surprise. Why was it not detected sooner? The real explanation of the deadlock is probably to be found in the fact that the Government did not anticipate anything like the "formidable" opposition that their Conscription proposal evoked. It was not merely the Roman Catholic clergy who promised "eternal damnation" to their flocks in default of resisting Conscription to the utmost. Almost every section of Irish opinion, represented by the Irish M.Ps., threatened the Government with "eternal damnation" across the floor of the House if they did not drop conscription! And dropped it was, but it dragged with it, inevitably, the project of Irish reconciliation. And now it will all have to be begun over again.

Dr. Subramania Iyer.

With his characteristic promptness, directness and thoroughness Dr. Subramania Iyer has replied to Mr. Montagu's monstrous aspersions. In renouncing the titles of "K.C.I.E." and "Dewan Bahadur" and returning the insignia and medal of the same to the Madras Government, the Nestor of Indian national leaders has most accurately interpreted the feelings of his fellow-countrymen. No mere titles or decorations, however effulgent, could possibly add to the worth of such a man as Dr. Subramaniem, and there are times when to retain them might be a positive detraction from the national point of view.

A Splendid Vindication.

Dr. Subramaniem was confronted with such an occasion, and he has splendidly vindicated not only his personality but the self-respect of all Indians. One cannot but be struck by the contrast afforded by his action to the opposite class, unhappily disastrously numerous in India, which devote long lives of toadyism to the winning of some title or other from the bureaucracy, and occasionally are even willing not only to sell their own souls, but the interests of the nation as well, for some far smaller decoration than those which Dr. Subramaniem has renounced in the national interest.

QUIET ON ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIAN POSITION PRECARIOUS.

12,000 ENEMY PRISONERS SO FAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 22.
Recd. 12-25 p m. June 23.

Premier Orlando told the Parliament this evening that the situation generally was unchanged. There was no infantry fighting.

ROME, June 23, 5-40 a.m.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., June 23.

Premier Orlando informed Parliament last evening that everything was quiet on the whole battle-front.

DIFFICULTIES OF CAMPAIGN.

BIG HAUL OF PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22, 4-35 p.m.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., June 23.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters describes the difficulties of campaigning. He states that the whole countryside is one mass of vegetation concealing machine-guns, while the maze of canal dykes and ditches and trailing vines overhead impede quick advance. It is difficult to see beyond ten yards ahead in some places.

Altogether twelve thousand enemy prisoners have been taken since opening of the offensive.

ITALIAN RESERVES HARDLY TOUCHED.

PRECARIOUS AUSTRIAN POSITION ON PIAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 22.
Recd. 7-45 a.m. June 23.

The Premier, Signor Orlando, speaking to a number of deputies on Friday morning, said the line could have been stabilised on Thursday, but the positions of the Austrians were so dangerous that they were obliged to continue the attacks in the hope of freeing themselves from the proximity of the Piave, whose flooding prevented the arrival of supplies.

Signor Orlando added that the Italians had hardly touched their reserves.

AUSTRIAN DIVISIONS FOR WEST FRONT.

IN EXCHANGE FOR GERMAN DIVISIONS IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 23.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from The Hague says at the discussion this week at the Ministry of War at Vienna it was stated that the Germans proposed to send twelve divisions to Italy to replace twelve Austrian divisions to be sent to France.

BRITISH TROOPS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAID S. OF ASIAGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23, 3-30 a.m.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., June 23.

A British-Italian official communiqué dated 22nd June says:—The situation is unchanged on the British front.

Our counter-batteries were most successful, making many direct hits on hostile batteries and exploding numerous dumps. The Yorkshires on the night of 21st June successfully raided positions southward of Asiago inflicting heavy casualties and taking thirty-one prisoners.

Between 12th June and 21st June we destroyed twenty-three aeroplanes. Two British did not return.

AUSTRIAN ATTACK SANGUINARILY REPULSED.

VIOLENT FIRE IN MONTELLO REGION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. June 23.

An Italian communiqué says, the enemy's offensive has not been renewed since Thursday evening. He sanguinarily repulsed a strong local attack in the direction of Lossmen.

The enemy concentrated a violent fire in the Montello and Nappa region. We crushed subsequent infantry advances.

We again enlarged the bridgehead at Cavazuccherina, taking 150 prisoners.

We penetrated a post on the Asiago plateau and captured the garrison. We brought down ten enemy aeroplanes.

SITUATION ON WESTERN FRONT,

NOTHING SPECIAL TO REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22, 9-35 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 23.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—There is nothing special to report. We destroyed one aeroplane. Two of ours are missing.

BRITISH RAIDS IN VILLERS AND STRAZEELE SECTORS,.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22, 12-50 p.m.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. June 23.

A British communiqué says we took a few prisoners and inflicted casualties in raids by patrols in the Villers Bretonneux and Strazeele sectors.

FRENCH REPULSE ENEMY RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22, 4-25 p.m.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. June 23.

A French communiqué says enemy raids in the region of Below and Upper Alsace were repulsed. An enemy post south-east of Saint Maur was captured.

FOOD DISTRESS IN VIENNA.

ALLEVIATED BY ARRIVAL OF GERMAN GRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 22.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 23.

A telegram from Vienna says the arrival of a thousand waggons of grain from Germany has alleviated the situation.

INEXPERIENCED CREW ON GERMAN SUBMARINES.

MORE AND MORE BOATS FAIL TO RETURN TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 23.

Reliable information from neutral sources shows that more and more submarines are failing to return to Germany. Many of those which do get back are badly damaged, necessitating extensive repairs, while the condition of the crews mentally and physically is causing considerable anxiety.

This is partially confirmed by a lecture reported in the "Muenchener Neuste Nachrichten" by the well-known German U boat commander Rose, who spoke of the awful effects of depth charge explosions on inexperienced crews. This is the first admission that Germans are employing inexperienced crew on submarines.

Another submarine commander is quoted as having said that to send inexperienced men with U boats to face present-day conditions is like taking a forced plant out of the hot house and putting it in the north-east wind.

The Germans recently succeeded in salving a U boat in Heligoland Bight which the British had sunk. All plates were found to have been forced from their rivets and in some instances the crew were found standing bolt upright all dead. They had been suffocated by the air pressure.

DUTCH CONVOY FOR EAST INDIES.

DEPARTURE DELAYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, June 19.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., June 23.

The departure of the Dutch convoy for the Dutch Indies has been postponed owing to the manifests of the ships' cargoes being not quite in order. An extraordinary ministerial council was held to-day presumably in this connection.

NEW SCHEME OF TEA RATIONING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., June 23.

The Food Controller has decided on a new scheme of distribution of tea, which shall operate from July 14th. It will not be accompanied by national rationing of tea at present, but food control committees may adopt or continue tea rationing schemes in their own districts.

PAST WEEK ON BRITISH FRONT.

UNEXPECTEDLY SERENE

WAITING, BAD FOR GERMANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 23, 12-30 a.m.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., June 23.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—The past week has been most unexpectedly serene on the British front. At the moment when it seemed most incumbent on the Germans to do something, they have done practically nothing. With a bare four months remaining in which to crush the powers opposed to them which increase every week in strength, resources and vitality, it is small wonder that speculation is somewhat at a loss to account for the Germans' apparent quiescence. The Germans are waiting, though they know that waiting is bad for them.

The explanation may be found in the weather in Flanders, where rain has been steadily pouring down for three nights. If the weather be not responsible for the German delay, one is forced to fall back on one of two assumptions. Either the enemy is awaiting the arrival of more troops from Russia or possibly armies may be suffering from some sort of epidemic. Whatever may have been the reason for the delay in the past two weeks, it has been of utmost value to us. In a certain sector, not on the British front, the transformation wrought in fifteen days on a defensive capacity is almost past belief, and what has happened there may well be happening elsewhere.

EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE

MAJOR-GEN. NORBY APPOINTED GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., June 23.

Major-General Norby, commanding the forces in Nyassaland and Rhodesia, has been appointed Government-General and Commander-in-Chief of the East African Protectorate and High Commissioner of Zarzibar Protectorate in succession to Sir Henry Belfield retired.

BRITAIN'S HIGH WAR AIMS.

CHINESE PREMIER'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. June 23.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from Peking dated the 17th says the Premier Tuanchigui in an interview said he was absolutely confident that the patience and tenacity of the Allies would be rewarded with victory. Every nation admired the high idealism which drove Britain into the war and prayed heaven to bless Great Britain's arms.

He concluded by announcing his intention after the war to open up China by mineral and railway development.

RUMANIA UNDER GERMAN HEEL.

PUNISHMENT OF LEADERS WHO FAVOURED WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. June 23.

Not content with the penal peace terms imposed upon Rumania, Germany is apparently pressing for the punishment of leaders who favoured war against the Central Powers. Speaking in the Reichstag, Kuhlmann said the policy of the Central Powers towards Rumania would depend upon how the present Rumanian cabinet carried out this act of national atonement.

In this connection it is significant that the great friend of the Allies, Take Jonescu, and a number of his supporters have left for Switzerland, while, the Italian, and Serbian Ministers and French Charge d'Affaires have left, it is said, on furlough.

CONSIGNMENT OF INDIAN JUTE.

TO ENEMY OWNED FACTORY IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., June 23.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Leverton Harris stated that five consignments of jute had been shipped from India by licence to the National Rope Works, a German owned factory in Italy prior to April 1917, the Italian Government having prohibited the export of jute. No further shipments occurred. The Italian Government proceeded against the company on the ground that they had exported jute to enemy countries under the designation 'hemp' contrary to the prohibition. The president and general manager of the company had been arrested on a charge of trading with the enemy, but had been released owing to insufficient evidence. Jute had not been declared contraband, but the Imperial Government completely controlled its export and distribution.

Sir Arthur Fell asked whether Government was certain now that none of this jute was reaching Germany through Switzerland.

Mr. Harris replied, "Yes, we believe the Italian Government is taking every precaution."

WORLD PERIL AVERTED BY EMPIRE UNITY.

PREMIER ON DOMINIONS' RALLY.

WELCOME TO INDIAN DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 12 noon, June 23.

Mr. Lloyd George, toasting the Dominion cabinet ministers at the Parliamentary supper, said they were leaders of probably the most democrative communities in the world. We valued the shrewdness, sagacity and courage they brought to bear on the problems of the Empire. These periodical conferences with statesmen of the Dominions were most helpful and stimulating to British Ministers. The conferences were a source of the greatest inspiration and support to those who had borne the stress and strain of war for years.

Mentioning Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Massey, he said that their names were as well known and esteemed in the United Kingdom as in their own land. He regretted that the Premier of South Africa could not be present (hear, hear,) at either this council or the previous one. His absence was proof of his devotion to duty.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Lloyd George specially welcomed the great representatives of India. The Maharaja of Patiala worthily followed the great inherited tradition of attachment to the Crown and the Empire, his people fought side by side with Britishers, who welcomed them as worthy comrades. He also welcomed Sir S. P. Sinha who was the first Indian King's Counsel.

Mr. Lloyd George continued, "All the Dominion guests represent a good deal to us: they represent the consciousness of the Empire and real help at the moment of real need. The Dominions come more readily and more eagerly into the fight because the Old Country got into trouble through championing the sacred cause of freedom and right. One of the greatest stories of the future ages will be how the children when the Motherland was beset by cruel foes rushed from the ends of the earth to shield her with their sturdy strength. (Cheers).

MOST WONDERFUL FEDERATION.

Our overseas kinsmen must have noticed the special warmth of the greetings and reception they have got since the war, for the Old Country is grateful and proud of them. (Cheers). Guests have come to take part in the great council of the Empire, which is the most wonderful federation of human beings the world has ever seen." He had had the privilege of presiding at the first Imperial War Cabinet, where around the table sat representatives of over four hundred million human beings, of most great races of the world, most great faiths, who had come together to evolve the best methods of establishing right and justice on earth.

BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT OF ENEMY.

It was a fine start for the Imperial Conference. The British Empire had sadly, bitterly and angrily disappointed its foes and twisted its friends. While not depreciating the fleets of France, Italy, Japan and America, Mr. Lloyd George said the history of the sea did not provide anything to compare with the resource and skill and daring of the British mariners and the way they found and conquered the naval sharks infesting the high seas.

That was an old story, but what the Empire had done on land was something new. The world had never been anything like it. Britain had an army about the size of the Bulgarian, and the Dominions had hardly any, nevertheless the United Kingdom had raised nearly six millions of men by sea and land and Dominions in spite of the smallness of the populations, the nearest of which was thousands of miles distant, had raised one million. Germany had expected to meet raw levies, brave but easily scattered by her highly trained and disciplined legionaries. Instead, the Germans encountered warriors who defeated their proudest hundred fights. Their achievement during the three past months was a great one. (Cheers).

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

India likewise had disappointed the enemies, who had counted upon India absorbing the Empire's strength, whereas she had added to it. India had raised voluntarily nearly a million men and they were about to raise another million (loud cheers). They had been and were guarding the bridges of the East and would continue to do so to the end.

"All this too is a striking lesson of the reality of the power of the Empire. What would have happened to the world if the might of the Empire had not been thrown into the conflict? Russia collapsing, American troops not in last year, Germany commanding the seas? International law would have been trampled under foot and military despotism would have triumphed throughout the world.

WHAT THE KAISER LEFT OUT OF ACCOUNT.

"The Kaiser has issued a proclamation to the world that God gave Hidenburg and Ludendorff to him, but who gave the British Empire to his enemies? The Kaiser could easily, I hope, discover if he only asked some learned divine to tell him. Who planted the wrath against injustice and abhorrence of inhumanity and the love of freedom in the heart of man? It was those

(Continued in Column 5.)

ALTERED CONDITIONS IN IRELAND.

CONVENTION SPIRIT VANISHES.

LORD CURZON ON HOME RULE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21, 3-15 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 23.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon announcing the Government's decision not to proceed with Home Rule and Conscription in Ireland, reviewed the altered conditions since the Irish Convention's report was presented. The Government's earlier decision to apply Conscription was supported by the unanimous sentiment of every part of the United Kingdom and of the overseas dominions and of the United States where Irishmen were being conscripted. The synchronistic announcement of the intention to introduce Home Rule was a mere accident.

Lord Curzon repudiated that any element of bargaining entered into the former policy. The change of policy had been influenced by the discovery for the first time in May of the sinister and formidable Sinn Fein conspiracy. The convention spirit had everywhere disappeared in Ireland while public opinion in Great Britain and the dominions had also changed, and it became apparent that a Home Rule Bill would not have the ghost of a chance of acceptance in the House of Commons and to proceed with it would have almost amounted to a crime.

SITUATION STILL GRAVE.

This situation re-acted on the proposal to introduce conscription. Two great events happened to change the situation, namely the discovery of the Sinn Fein conspiracy and the action of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, who ordered their flocks under penalty of eternal damnation to resist conscription to the uttermost. The success of the new Government scheme of voluntary recruiting would depend largely on the attitude of the Roman Catholic clergy and Nationalist leaders, and he should be very surprised if many clergy did not rally to the side of Great Britain in the present crisis. The promise of land grants was exactly the same policy as pursued in England for the last two or three years relating to soldiers' small holdings.

The situation in Ireland was still grave and had necessitated a proclamation of sixteen counties and cities under the Crimes Act, but the arrest and deportation of Sinn Fein leaders had produced a general sense of relief which was felt by none more than by the Nationalist leaders themselves.

ABANDONMENT OF IRISH POLICY.

NATIONALISTS RETURN TO WESTMINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22, 4-20 a.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 23.

In view of Lord Curzon's speech, Mr. Dillon and other Nationalists will shortly return to Westminster.

Sergeant Sullivan, Sir Maurice Dockrell, Mr. Henry McLaughlin and Captain Gwynne have been appointed to the Irish Recruiting Council.

Lord French in a message to the Council says that the readiness and goodwill with which they responded to the invitation confirms his unfailing belief in his countrymen's sympathy for the cause for which the Allies are fighting. The task they have undertaken will bring joy to many old comrades in the field, where Irish regiments are looking to the boys at home to maintain the great tradition of their fighting race.

(Continued from column 4.)

divine passions which ranged the British Empire from the North to the South, from the Far East to the Far West, in one brotherhood in arms against the deeds and designs of Prussian despotism. Everybody had underestimated the reality and strength of the bonds which unite the British Empire. Germany thought them paper ties, which would shrivel and scorch into black dust at the first flash of the fires of war. They were mistaken. In life the most real and enduring ties were the invisible ones. It was true that we had ties of language, race and blood of common origin, but the most potent of all were the ties of common aim, sympathies and ideals; they had stood the strain and drawn us closer together. It ought to be the purpose of all statesmanship to strengthen those bonds and to defend and protect them against severance."

WORLD SAFER OWING TO EMPIRE.

All which was the best in the world was safer to-day for the existence of the British Empire. He recalled, a saying at the Imperial Conference in 1907 that the "Federation of a free commonwealth is worth making sacrifices for. One never knows when its strength may be essential to the great cause of human freedom and that is priceless." We now knew. (Cheers).

"Let the knowledge that the peril was averted by the unity of Empire be our plea for further strengthening it. That is why the Imperial Conference of 1907 has become the Imperial Cabinet of to-day. (Cheers). That is why India has been called to our councils; that is why action has been added to the council and council converted into action, and that is why we especially welcome our guests to-night as the forerunners of a succession of counsellors coming from all the Empire, which for generations to come will direct the destiny and wield the authority and power of the greatest union of free nations that the world has ever seen." (Loud cheers).

TURKEY & BULGARIA.

STRAINED FEELINGS REPORTED.

FUTURE OF DOBRUDJA IN QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 22, 3-40 p.m.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., June 23.

Indications of strained relations between Turkey and Bulgaria immediately due to the question of the future of the Dobrudja is afforded by an article in a Sofia newspaper which suggests that Berlin and Vienna should dissipate the Turkish idea that the Bulgarians are dependent on Turkish friendship and must purchase it.

Confirmation of the above is forthcoming from a speech of Baron Kuhlmann in the Reichstag on 21st June in which he admitted that Turco-Bulgar public opinion was highly excited and that Germany was endeavouring to reconcile differences.

DEVASTATING FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

MOST TERRIBLE IN HUMAN MEMORY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 23.

A telegram to The Hague from the Balkan correspondent of the "Rotterdamsche Courant" says the fire in Constantinople from May 31st to June 2nd was the most terrible in human memory. It covered a distance of two and a half miles across Stamboul. Ten districts of the city were ravaged and five thousand houses, twenty baths, a dozen bazars and ten mosques were destroyed.

Two hundred thousand are homeless and their condition is desperate, as spotted typhus is already raging.

The fire was due to a cigarette thrown away.

LOYAL SUPPORT OF MOSLEMS IN WAR.

SUGGESTED RECOGNITION BY IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., June 23.

In the House of Commons, Earl Winterton suggested that as a tribute to the loyal support and assistance everywhere of Moslems irrespective of race throughout the British Empire in time of war, Government should financially assist the erection of a mosque for the Indian Moslem community in London.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that Government gratefully recognised the conspicuous services rendered by our Moslem fellow subjects, but he was not aware of any reason why our appreciation should take the form suggested.

Earl Winterton affirmed that certain Moslems had decided to erect a mosque in London to the memory of Moslems fallen in war.

Mr. Bonar Law said he was not aware of that, but would be glad to have details.

SHIPPING AFTER WAR.

JAPANESE COMPETITION IN INDIAN COASTING TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. June 23.

In the report of the Committee on shipping after the war, referring to the suggestion that the Indian coasting trade should be reserved to British ships especially subsidised against the competition of Japanese lines, the Committee says it doubts whether the adoption of this measure would materially aid British shipowners to meet Japanese competition elsewhere. If ever Imperial Government decided upon reservation of coasting and inter-imperial trades on other than trade grounds, it would be essential to provide certain exceptions including countries opening their coasting trade to British shipping. Also important entrepots and centres such as Hongkong, Singapore and Penang should be excluded from coasting trade limits.

The Committee declares that any measure for preventing free employment of foreign seamen on British ships is undesirable and it is important that restrictions should not be placed in the United Kingdom or Dominions on the employment of Asiatic or coloured seamen whether British subjects or not.

HOME RULE AND CONSCRIPTION.

POSTPONED: NOT ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 23.

"The Times" understands that the Government considers their proposals regarding Home Rule and conscription as postponed, but in no way abandoned.

TALATIS' STRIKE IN PANCH MAHALS.

MOVEMENT SPREADING.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(From our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, June 21.

The Talatis struck work on the 16th instant after waiting for definite promises of increased pay, which did not materialise. Even a vague promise such as was communicated to the Talatis of the Kaira District did not improve matters. They are bearing up bravely and cheerfully. On 17th instant the District Deputy Collector called the Talatis of the Godhra Taluka to the "cutchery" and asked them one by one if they were prepared to resume work. They gave written answers over their signatures to the effect that they would resume work only when their pay was increased as asked for. Even threats were tried, but to no effect. Chunilal Maganlal Trivedi, the Talati of Vanadi, a village near Godhra, was threatened with arrest by the Deputy Collector, but the undaunted talati retorted by saying that he had faith in the justice of the British Raj and that he had done nothing which would incriminate him. On that very day notices were served on the Talatis assembled to hand over their *daftars* in the "cutchery" within twenty-four hours, they being liable to prosecution in case of default; they were also verbally informed that they were suspended. These dramatic orders, however, failed to achieve their purpose. The Talatis have since then piled up their *daftars* and even some deadstock in the "cutchery," but the revenue clerks have not taken charge of any one of them in spite of the orders of their superiors.

The movement is likely to be general in the near future. The Talatis of Anand Taluka have not only wired their regret at the conduct of the Collector in which as the Talatis of Surat, Broach and Kaira Districts have joined them, but have shown their practicay sympathy with their brother Talatis of Panch Mahals by themselves striking work on the 19th instant. It is understood that the clerks of all revenue offices here have applied for immediate war allowance, and that the Talatis of other districts are likely to strike work on the 24th instant.

NEW GOLD MOHURS.

VIGOROUS MEASURES TO PREVENT MELTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

It is understood vigorous measures will be taken against persons who are discovered melting down the new gold mohurs now being issued. The Punjab Government has issued strict orders on this subject to its district officers.

GOLD MOHURS FOR WHEAT GROWING DISTRICTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 22.

The "Daily Gazette" understands that large quantities of new gold mohurs have already been sent to the wheat-growing districts to be put in circulation next week.

DISCHARGED ANGLO-INDIAN SOLDIERS.

SUGGESTED PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 21.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. Dubern, President of the Burma Anglo-Indian Empire League has sent on behalf of that body two letters to the Chief Secretary, Burma Government, pointing out the hardships of the Anglo-Indian Soldiers, who after throwing up posts to enlist in the Volunteer Artillery, Machine Gun-Section, etc, and having been invalided out or discharged after service, are unable to get employment. The letter states such of these men, as have no lien on their appointments, or who had no appointments at the time of enlistment or throwing up their posts to enlist have come to the League in securing appointments. The Anglo-Indian Empire League was instrumental in their recruitment. These men naturally look to it and to the leaders of the community in securing them appointments. The Anglo-Indian Empire League has rendered such men temporary assistance in the shape of loans to provide clothing, etc. He points that the local branch of the League is anxious to help the Government in recruiting for the Anglo-Indian Regiment and Volunteer Artillery Battery. But there seemed to be no doubt that as matters stood at present they might on return from service be placed in the same position as their conferers who have been suggesting that if the local Government made an announcement that preferential treatment should be accorded to men who have accepted the military service, recruitment for both the Anglo-Indian Force and V.A. Battery would speed up. He suggests the appointment of a of a special Government Committee to look into cases of returned Anglo-Indians out of employment. It was undesirable that they should be reduced to beggary and he asks the Government departments and all local bodies and principals of the mercantile firms that when they are filling up vacant appointments they should not overlook the claims of men who have rendered military service.

The other letter cites particular cases of hardships and asks for a special grant-in-aid from the Burma War Relief Fund.

ANARCHISTS AND POLICE RAIDS.

ARMED CONFLICTS IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

With a view to prevent the commission of dacoities and murders by Bengal anarchists who have formed a new association on the lines of the prescribed Dacca Anushilan Samity, the police found it necessary to make a number of raids and arrests in Calcutta, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh and other places in North and East Bengal. In some of these raids there were armed conflicts between the police and revolutionaries and up to date eight casualties reported.

Short summaries of these raids were wired from time to time. The first outrage occurred in broad daylight in Bogra on May 8, when Sub-Inspector Haridas Moitra and some policemen raided a house inhabited by political absconders. There was a struggle in which the Sub-Inspector was shot dead. One man was arrested. The second outrage took place on the evening of May 19 at Kishoregunj Railway Station when two constables wanted to search a bundle of an anarchist. The latter resisted and eventually fired at a constable who died in hospital the following day. The assassin made good his escape. On the 27th May there were three armed affrays of which that at Atgaria, in Pabna district. No death was reported. Two anarchists were arrested, one of whom was wounded by a police bullet. The same day a house at Dacca was raided by a European Police Superintendent and some Indian police officers. The Superintendent and a head constable were slightly injured. Three men were arrested. That very day a political suspect was arrested in Calcutta who attempted to stab a constable before he was captured.

POLICE CASUALTIES.

The latest outrage occurred at Dacca on the 15th instant when two anarchists and one head constable were shot dead and an inspector was severely wounded. At the approach of the police, the two anarchists armed with pistols came and opened fire on the police who replied with their revolvers. Two anarchists were shot dead while on the side of the police a head constable was shot dead and two inspectors were wounded.

From the above it appears that during the last two months the police have been continually on an offensive against an organisation of the Dacca Anushilan Samity in this province. This has been necessitated by conspiracies set on foot by the Anushilan leader who was killed at the Kalta Bazar for commission of dacoities and murders. Action has succeeded in frustrating in each case the original designs of conspirators, although the police have suffered serious casualties in the course of their work. This is inevitable considering the desperate nature of the members of the conspiracy. In the course of these operations the police have been fired on four times and attacked otherwise with dangerous weapons, while making searches on two occasions with total casualties of three killed and 3 wounded. On the other side two anarchists have been killed and one wounded while several automatic pistols and revolvers, a quantity of ammunition and incriminating documents have been recovered.

POLICE OFFICER SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

SEQUEL TO RAID ON ANARCHIST DEN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

A report of another fight between the police and alleged anarchists, in which a police officer was shot, appeared in to-day's "Amrita Bazar Patrika." Recently the police raided a house in Serajganj subdivision of Pabna District on receipt of information that it was occupied by a number of people belonging to the revolutionay party. The men resisted the search and a fight took place between the police and the alleged anarchists, two of whom were then in the house. When the police entered the house both the occupants opened fire. One policeman was seriously wounded. The police returned shots, hitting one man.

The other man attempted to escape, but was arrested in a paddy field. His name is stated to be Nikunja Pal, who is alleged to be the man who fired at sub-inspector Haridas Moitra, of the Intelligence Branch at Bogra and shot him dead. It is reported that the recent fight between the police and the anarchists at Dacca was a sequel to the arrest of Nikunja Pal.

Official and Personal.

News has been received in Madras that Dr. T. M. Nair has reached London.

The Hon. Mr. J. Donald, Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is lying ill at the Presidency General Hospital. It is understood that a slight operation may be necessary.

Captain His highness Sir Ranjit Singh ji Bahadur K.C.I.E. Rana Sahib of Barwani State has made an offer of Rs. 15,000 for war purposes.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon went to see the Indian Troops Hospital, Ghorpuri, on Saturday afternoon. Their Excellencies visited and took tea at the Willingdon Soldiers Club the same afternoon on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Club.

Captain Sherbrooke, R.N., has arrived at Government House.

Sir Henry Richards, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, is taking an extension of leave up to 6th July next on medical certificate.

Mr. T. H. Stone, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, will vacate his appointment in August. The next senior Indian Educational Service officer in the Presidency, Mr. H. T. Allen, will succeed him.

GUJARAT NOTES.

AHMEDABAD CITIZENS IN COUNCIL.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUNE, 18.

Under the auspices of the Ahmedabad Branch of the Home Rule League a public meeting was held on Sunday last at which Mr. Maganbhai C. Patel explained the two fold objects of the meeting, *viz.*, to consider measures calculated to stir the hearts of the people in the defence of heir Mother-country and secondly, to chalk out definite lines along which progress towards such an ideal could best be achieved. Mr. Patel said how indispensable it was to place a distinct goal before the people if they were to be induced to take up arms in defence of their country. He agreed with Mr. M. K. Gandhi in holding fast to the conviction that the success of the Home Rule movement was asured as soon as an army of five lakhs was organised for defence. If it was a question concerning the educated classes alone, it was possible to attain success without stipulating any terms whatever., but as it had a wider application, it was necessary to appeal to the imagination of men by holding out some promise calculated to quicken the pace of the recruiting campaign. To this end, it was, said Mr. Patel, desirable to guarantee the grant of the reponsible self-government to India within a specified time. Such a guarantee should be embodied in a Parliamentary Act, which should aim at introducing the irredueible minimum of reforms outlined in the Congress-League Scheme; (2) to open military colleges in India where the Indians should be admitted without distinction of caste or creed; (3) to award at least forty per cent of the commissions to Indians, whose salaries and pensions should be similar to the salaries and pensions given to Europeans; (4) to admit the Indians of all classes in troops serving on land or sea; (5) to cancel the Press and Arms Acts, and (6) finally to release all political prisoners incarcerated without trial. After some discussion a resolution incorporating the above suggestions was adopted.

Matriculation Examination Results.

The Matriculation examination results are extremely gratifying this year, and every High School of note has scored a high percentage of passes. It is inconceivable how the percentage in three High Schools in Ahmedabad comes to be extremely low. Thus the Native Institution sent up 54 students of whom only 15 passed the Tutorial High School sent up 74 student of whom only 24 passed, while the J. L. Nes English School sent up 14 of whom only passed. The Joint Board should spare no pains to conduct a diligent inquiry in the methods, equipment and personnel all such High Schools.

Vaso Educational Association.

On Monday last the citizens of Vaso held a meeting with a view to organising an Educational Association, with the Jat Sursubah, Mr. Govindbhai Nathaby Desai in the chair. Mr. Maganbhoy Chaturbhoy Amin who was to have moved the proposition having been otherwise engaged elsewhere, his paper was read by Mr. Pabhoy Bavaji Amin. The paper said now education was the one thing needful for national prosperity and paid an elocnt tribute to the intellectual amenities prided by the Western Education. To bri all isolated efforts to a focus, it was proed to establish an Educational Associon. The President in winding up the dission pointed out that the need for sting educational organisations was a cry one as also the need for kindred associon to forward social reform and social rvice. He put in a powerful plea in favour of redeming the masses from the soul-arroying physical, mental and moral educon in their midst.

Scarcity of Kerosine Oil.

The difficulty in the encashment of currency notes bids fair to be cast in the shade by the inconvenience which a scarcity of kerosine oil entails. In Nari the supply is made to depend on the mount paid as house-tax. The idea has certainly the merit of originality, but unfortunately it is unworkable, as one clerk can issue coupons to all and sundry who knock at the doors of the Municipal office. More excellent way is to issue coupon to the members of the serveral wards charging them with the reponsibility of tributing them among the rate-payers.

COLLECTOR OF INCOME TAX IN CALCUTTA.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

It is settled that Mr. Geoghegan, Collector of Income Tax, Calcutta, will retire in the course of the next two months and Government of Bengal are now considering the question of appointment of his successor. The pay of the post has been altered and is now fixed at a minimum of Rs. 1,500 and a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per mensem with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 a month. It is understood that Government will choose for the post non official but a person with legal or business knowledge or a chartered accountant. The Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal will consider applications for suitable candidates.

ARMY COMMISSIONS TO INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 22.

Referring to King's Commissions the Indian Daily Telegraph says:—"It is an epoch-making step in direction of satisfying in some measure the military aspirations of the educated Indians." It trusts that the results, which will flow from it, will be of a beneficial character both to Britain and India, serving to bind them in still closer bonds for the good of the Empire as a whole.

THE EXCISE SCANDAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read several of your articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" regarding the "Excise Scandal," and the unusual favouritism shown to Messrs. Carew and Co., at the expense of the Uran distillers. It is really a matter for some higher Government authority to look into this scandal, and find out how such an injustice was done to the Uran distillers, who for over half a century have fulfilled all Government contracts, and have supplied liquor to places outside Bombay, such as, Karachi, Thana District, Panvel, Alibag, Ratnagiri, Savantwadi, Janjira, Poona, Dehnoo, and Mergoan, without a single hitch or trouble to either Government, or the license holders.

In spite of lower tenders offered by the Uran distillers, the contract has been made with Messrs. Carew and Co. We really do not see what advantage the Government or the license holders derived from this action on the part of the Excise authorities. The following points will make the matter more clear. Carew and Co.'s contract to supply liquor to the Bombay Town and suburbs, was supposed to start from 1st April, but they were not in a position to supply any liquor at all (for some unknown reasons) till the 2nd week of May. During April and part of May the liquor supplied to Bombay was from the stocks held at Uran by the distillers. Even when Carew and Co. did start supplying liquor, they were only able to supply Rum, and spiced liquor, and that too was not in sufficient quantities to meet the demand of Bombay. Several license holders were refused their full supply, and it is not a infrequent complaint of the shortage of liquor. I am given to understand that two days ago Carew and Co. absolutely ran short of the liquor, and they did not have a drop of the supply. Now, Sir, how is Government going to derive its revenue, and the license holders meet their expenses, when Carew and Co. fail to supply liquor?

The distillers at Uran were so well experienced, and they had the conditions so well studied, that neither the Government, nor the license holders, suffered a wee-bit. Government reaped a splendid revenue; and the license holders, got a good profit in their business.

What would the Excise authorities do, if in place of Carew and Co. some Indian distiller had failed to supply liquor? The answer is: "They would have been severely dealt with and the authorities would have done all in their power to make him suffer heavily for this neglect." Why are the Excise authorities asleep over this breach of contract by Messrs. Carew and Co.? Is there no clause in the agreement which compels the supplier to carry a certain stock at all times? Or has this clause been "scraped" in favour of Messrs. Carew and Co.? Perhaps, Carew and Co. are not able to get wagons? Did not the Excise authorities know, before they made this contract, that there was a scarcity of rolling stock, and for this very reason it was absurd, to get liquor 1,000 miles away from Bombay? Is this not convincing enough to prove how very foolish a contract of this kind is?

Further, I believe Carew and Co. are running from one "native" distiller to another to get their supplies, and the poor license holders, have to sit tight, without uttering a single complaint lest the wrath of the "mighty atoms" of the Excise department afll upon them, and wait with patience till the "Hazur Sahebs" fetch the liquor.

Sir, I think it is high time that Government should take notice of this complaint, which is not only affecting the revenue of the Government, but is putting the license holders into a very serious loss. From the start, the whole thing has been a gross injustice to the Uran distillers, who have for years devoted tremendous sums of money, energy and enterprise, and are now thrown overboard without any compensation or reward, to be replaced by Carew and Co. who have so far failed for causes which might or might not be beyond their control.

The depot is situated at Sewri Bunder, the most God-forsaken-place in Bombay, where neither carts, men, or convenience of any kind exists. If liquor forwarding agencies had not sprung up, (due also to the enterprise of the Uran distillers), both the Government and the license holders would have suffered terribly. Besides the depot is too small for a place like Bombay, which has 300 shops for the retail of country spirits, and the place is too far off, to serve any useful purpose. If depots are to be established, let there be at least 4 depots, situated at Parel, Girgaum, Pydhonie and Fort, so that the distribution will be equal, and the congestion less. By putting a depot in Sewri Bunder, the license holders have to pay heavy charges to the liquor forwarding agents, and the time taken for delivery is long. Several times a license holder cannot get his liquor, as the time for closing the shop is up, and the cart with its load is got to wait till 10 o'clock next morning when the shop opens again.

I trust, Sir, in concluding that you will raise your influence in the press to remedy this evil, and will help to bring justice to the people, who are suffering for no fault of their own.—Yours, etc.,

"COMMON-SENSE."

FRANCE DAY.

We are asked to publish the following:—

The London Committee of the French Red Cross Society have issued an appeal to every part of the British Empire for a special effort on the part of the charitable public on France's Day, July 14th. The Dominions it is expected will, as usual, respond liberally and India is earnestly asked for generous contributions, from rich and poor. Everyone who reads the papers and takes intelligent interest in the course of the war, must realise the urgent claims of France to our assistance, and considering what France has suffered and the part she has borne in this war it is privileged for the people of the British Empire to show their sympathy and appreciation in a tangible manner. In 1917 nearly £200,000 net were collected and handed over to the British Committee of the French Red Cross Society. This year it is hoped that the response will be even better—the need is certainly greater. Donations can be sent to the General Society, St John Ambulance Headquarters, Simla, marked "French Red Cross."

COTTON CONTRACTS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CLEARING HOUSE SANCTIONED.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 22.

Rules have been made under the Defence of India Act whereby the Bombay Government is authorised to constitute the Cotton Contracts Committee, to be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

The Cotton Contracts Committee shall prescribe the classes of contracts in respect of which differences shall be paid through a Clearing House (which contracts are hereinafter in these rules referred to as Clearing House Contracts); shall establish a Clearing House for the periodical settlement of differences on such contracts; shall fix settling days for the payment of differences on such contracts; shall prescribe the form and conditions in and under which such contracts shall alone be made; shall prescribe the proceedure for fixing and declaring the market rates for cotton of various descriptions, which rates shall be binding for the purpose of all clearing house settlements; shall provide for the licensing of brokers and the suspension, cancellation and restoration of their licenses and may, subject to the control of the Government of Bombay, generally regulate the making and carrying out of clearing house contracts and all matters incidental thereto.

No person shall make or be a party to any clearing house contract except in the form and subject to the conditions and other regulations which may be prescribed by the Cotton Contracts Committee. (If any person acts in contravention of sub-section (1) of this Rule, such person shall be deemed to have contravened these rules and if such person is a company, every director and officer of the company shall also be deemed to have contravened these rules, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge and control, (every person who contravenes these rules shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both), provided that no court shall take cognisance of an offence against these rules save on complaint made by or under the authority of the Government of Bombay.

"COAL CONTROL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—I read this morning a letter published in your paper under the signature of the "Coal Merchants," and I am very glad to note that at last some one, out of the herd of goat-like coal merchants, came out to vindicate the status of the coal trade.

I was upto now wondering why your columns which have rightly served the interest of the industries in the country in time of need should have remained idle in case of the coal industry, on which almost all the industries are solely dependent. I am now on perusing the letter under reference, convinced that it is the timidity of the coal merchants, who, it seems are too regardless about the advancement of this trade which has kept in dark their grievances and inefficiency on the part of the coal controlling staff. I may strongly appeal here to all coal merchants, who are mostly Indians, to bring to light the working of the present erroneous and confounding system of "Indentings" and seek redress for all their grievances. Otherwise the trade will gradually slip off their hands, and they as trustees of the present industry shall remain exposed to the strictest strictures of the present and coming generations for their gross negligence.

The present ssstem of releasing coal on special Indents from the consumers, certified by the Coal Controller and sanctioned by the Coal Manager, is not only confounding a faulty, but is a most inefficient one to serve the purpose it is intended for.

To substantiate my statement I quote below only two out of about a dozen instances from my record:—

(1) An indent for an up-country mill having a monthly consumption of about tons 250 to 280, for tons 500 coal (immediate delivery) was submitted early in December, 1917. The indent was certified as early (?) as March 1918 and subsequently though supply was sanctioned bby the Coal Manager, not a single wagon is reported to have been alloted on the said consuming Mills' account up to the hour I am writing this letter to you.

(2) An indent for four wagons of coal for immediate delivery for an up-country Gin working only couple of months in a year (probably in January and February) was sent to the Coal Controller early in December, 1917. The same was certified by the Coal Controller in March 1918 (almost after the season was over) and wagons alloted in the month of June 1918 when they could hardly be of any use.

Who has to question, and to whom, for the present system of "Indenting" and to whom these consumers have to look to for reparation of their loss evidently caused by the ineffective and undesirable system of the Coal Controlling authority?

I am quite one with the "Coal Merchants" of 2 Manook Lane, Calcutta, and repeat that the stock held by the Controller under the guise of Emergency Stock seems to be nothing but a profiteering one. For if the indents are regularly met with, I am confident there would be no need for the Emergency Stock. I do not understand what public purpose is served by stopping supplies under class "C" and "D" for months together and alloting rakes for the so-called Emergency Stock?—Yours, etc.,

COAL.

Bombay, June 20.

NEW GOVERNOR OF SEYCHELLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. June 23.

The appointment of Sir Eustace Fiennes as Governor of Seychelles causes a vacancy at Banbury.

LATEST CABLES.

"FOR PEACE LIBERTY AND BREAD."

SUPPRESSED SOCIALIST MANIFESTO IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 23, 2-50 p.m.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., June 24.

The "Humanite" publishes a suppressed manifesto by German Independent Socialists vigorously protesting against the prolongation of the war. The manifesto says that the peace imposed in the East by the German sword has provoked intense rancour and danger, that German forces will soon enter into fresh struggle for domination of world. The policy of reaction at Home is growing similarly as foreign policy, and violence of this is proved by the refusal of the solemnly promised right of equal suffrage in Prussia. Moreover the already unbearable conditions of life have been aggravated by the fact that the peace gained by violence in the East has not given Germans the bread so often promised. The Manifesto concludes by inviting fellow-workers to join in the struggle of Independent Socialists for peace, liberty and bread.

HOISTING THE OLD FLAG.

BOLSHEVIKS OVERTHROWN IN SAMARA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 23, 7-20 a.m.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 24.

A telegram from Moscow *via* Berlin states that Bolshevist rule has been overthrown in Samara and the old Russian flag has been hoisted in several places.

RIOTS IN HUNGARY.

STRIKES SPREADING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUDAPEST, June 23.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 24.

Karolyi in the lower House said that four were killed and seven injured in a collision between the police and strikers at the State Engine works.

Premier Wekerle said casualties occurred on 10th June and that there had been frequent strikes in these works and they were extending to other factories.

DOMINIONS' VOICE IN EMPIRE'S COUNCIL.

MR. HUGHES ON A JUST DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 7-45 a.m. June 23.

Mr. Hughes at the Parliamentary supper declared that four years of war had united the British Empire on the vital issues as never before. They were all weary and war worn, nevertheless they were not only resolved to conquer but firmly assured of the ultimate victory. They were determined to have no peace which did not rest upon an enduring foundation of justice and liberty.

The Dominions, excluding India, had placed in the field over a million men whose deeds spoke for themselves. To-day the Mother country and the dominions appreciated each other's points of view better than ever before. The Dominions had hitherto played a small part in the international policies which involved the Empire in war, but that day was past. Those of our men who were fighting for the Empire would in future demand a voice in the councils of the Empire.

NEED TO ENCOURAGE BRITISH SENTIMENTS.

SIR R. BORDEN'S TRIBUTE TO THE NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 12-25 p.m. June 23.

At the Parliamentary supper Mr. Massey followed Mr. Hughes. He referred to the work of the Imperial Conference They ware daily engaged in arranging a form of representation for the people of Dominions a representation which would continue to improve and develop for many centuries. Hence, he added, it was a special duty of public men to encourage British sentiments. He also affirmed that the staying power of Britain was equal, if not superior, to Germany's.

Sir Robert Borden said the extreme peril had passed thanks to the splendid work of the Navy, but what would the Dominions have done but for the supreme importance of the sea power? He declared that the whole of the Empire's spirit was unflinching as ever. They were all optimists regarding the war because it was undertaken in a cause which could not be permanently defeated, though it might be temporarily defeated, Against the serious mistakes which had been made was the most wonderful and mighty military effort ever undertaken and accomplished by any non-military nation.

A RUBBER CONTROLLER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., June 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Ivor Philipps, Sir A. Stanley said no decision had been taken to appoint a rubber controller, but the situation regarding rubber was being carefully watched in case some measure of control should become necessary.

COALITIONIST RETURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 7-[illegible] a.m., June 23.

The result of Clapham by-election:—Mr. Harry Greer, Coalitionist, 4512; Mr. H. Beamish, Independent 3331.

SUNDAY'S CABLES.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE A COMPLETE FAILURE.

NO SIGN OF GERMAN HELP ARRIVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21 8-0 p.m.
Recd. noon, June 22.

Generally the Austrian offensive may be regarded so far as a complete failure. The enemy's objects have not been anything like achieved on any part of the 75-mile front.

The Austrians now hold only the north-east corner of Montello. The Italians have re-entered Nersensa and recaptured over half of the ground they lost in the south.

The Austrians now have only one bridge in the Montello region, which is being heavily bombed. It is believed that the Austrians in Montello region have received no support since June 18th.

The Austrians hitherto have used up thirty-five out of fifty-nine divisions. The bulk of their reserves are behind the mountain front, where possibly the enemy will renew the offensive while keeping up pressure on the Piave line. There is no sign of German troops coming to assist the Austrians.

ENEMY PRESSURE ON PIAVE.

SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. noon, June 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters in a wire last night says the position on the front has not appreciably changed. Considerable activity continues on the Piave, the enemy attempting to widen the salients and we counter-attacking and continually gradually reducing the small amount the enemy still holds.

We continue to take prisoners. A very large number was obtained in the Fossalta-Musile sector, where local counter-attacks resulted in the capture of more than 500 prisoners and a good deal of ground. Open warfare on a small scale prevails there.

COMPARATIVE CALM IN MOUNTAIN SECTORS.

Comparative calm prevails in the mountain sectors, the enemy being compelled owing to heavy losses in the initial attack to change or reconstitute most of the divisions employed in the Grappa-Asiago and other mountain sectors and collect munitions to replace the immense amount expended.

The latest German methods have been employed in the recent enemy attempts to enlarge salients, namely formations in depth with storm troops composed alternately of bombing specialists, rifle and bayonet experts and light machine-gun detachments.

ITALIANS TAKE HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., June 22.

An Italian communiqué says, enemy pressure on the Montello continued strongly on Thursday, but was everywhere held by us, our counter-attacks regaining ground.

The enemy attempted advances westward and southward and an animating struggle took place particularly eastward of Casa, Gheller, Bafuaria line and in the vicinity of Nervesa station. We took 400 prisoners and recaptured two batteries which were promptly turned on the enemy.

We completely repulsed an attack westward of Candelu. Our counter-offensive before Fagare and Zenson, begun on Wednesday night, was continued irresistibly, carrying us to the positions of the previous day. The enemy suffered losses equal to his strenous resistance. We took several hundred prisoners.

The enemy westward of Sandona vainly attacked four times against Losson, being forced to desist by the exceptionally heavy losses.

Parties of sailors and bersaglieri northward of Cortelazzo daringly broke into enemy lines and took 200 prisoners, firmly retaining the captured position.

We extended the bridgehead at Cavazucchenna. The American airmen took part in the battle for the first time.

BATTLE IN VENETIA CONTINUES.

ENEMY ADMISSION OF ITALIAN RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 20, 6-10 p.m.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., June 23.

A wireless Austrian official communiqué says:—The battle in Venetia continues. Violent enemy counter-attacks were carried out with stubborn tenacity. Bitter fighting occurred for our new position on the Fossetta Canal, on the Oderzo-Treviso railway and on Montello. In the Montello region the battle increased to violence equalling the great Carso battles. The Italians at certain points drove forward the storming columns six times.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., June 23.

Messrs. Montagu's report says the price is unchanged. The tone of the market continues good. The Shanghai exchange eased temporarily one farthing, but soon recovered to 4/7½ tael.

BRITISH LABOUR CONFERENCE.

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS' DELEGATION TO ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, June 21.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 22.

A delegation of the American Socialists is going to London to attend the British Labour Party's Conference in August. It will afterwards confer with the socialists in France, Italy and Switzerland. The American Alliance of Labour and Democracy has issued a statement on behalf of the delegation emphasising the Americans' opposition to the whole Stockholm conference scheme root and branch and declaring that nothing can be gained by such peace conversations at present. It adds that it any international congress the Socialists' delegations from autocratic countries must consist exclusively of those actively engaged in the effort to bring about an immediate revolutionary overthrow of their Governments.

INCREASED ALLIED ACTIVITY.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 20, 11-20 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 22

A wireless German communiqué says: Enemy activity increased last evening on almost the whole of Prince Rupprecht's front. We repulsed strong infantry advances in numerous sectors.

RENEWED ACTIVITY ON WEST FRONT.

IS IT RESUMPTION OF OFFENSIVE?

PARIS, June 21.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 22.

A semi-official statement says, the heavy artillery fire, which is at present occurring between the Somme and the Ancre, possibly heralds the resumption of the offensive.

TWO GERMAN AEROPLANES LAND IN DENMARK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, June 21.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 22.

Two German aeroplanes have landed in Denmark. Apparently the airmen are deserters wishing to be interned. One of them is believed to be Professor Nicoll, author of the pacifist book "Psychology of the War," whom the German authorities sentenced to four months' imprisonment on account of the book.

TORTURE OF SOCIALISTS IN PRUSSIA.

EITHER SENT TO TRENCHES OR JAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21, 1-45 a.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 22.

AMSTERDAM.—In the Prussian Lower House the Independent Socialist Hoffmann stated that hundreds of Independent Socialists were being sent to the trenches as punishment for political activity. Those not fit for service were being sent to prison where many perish of hunger. The news of the Austrian hunger strike has been suppressed by the censor since March 21st.

Half a million had been killed in the new offensive.

MEDALS FOR FIGHTING IN N. W. FRONTIER.

EMPLOYMENT OF BHILS IN E. AFRICA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 19, 9-30 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 22.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that with the concurrence of the War Office it had been decided to deal with the operations on the North-West Frontier in the early years of the war as a part of the great war as troops engaged therein would be eligible for any war medal that might be issued. It would be inappropriate to issue a frontier medal.

Colonel Yate said as the Bhils had been found very useful in East Africa, would steps be taken to enlist the Bhils of Rajputana, Central India and Guzarat for East Africa and other jungle-covered countries?

Mr. Montagu replied that the suggestion would be brought to the notice of the Government of India.

COALITION MINISTRY IN BULGARIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, June 20, 12-30 a.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 21.

A telegram from Sofia says: The Democratic leader Malinoff who is designated for the Premiership by a large majority of the Opposition has been negotiating for a Coalition Ministry.

BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

ENEMY DOCKS AND AERODROMES BOMBED.

DIRECT HIT ON A DESTROYER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., June 22.

The Admiralty states that the aircraft between June 17th and 19th dropped sixteen tons of bombs with good results on the following objectives: Bruges docks, Ostend docks, Zeebrugge, St Denis Westerm and Mariakerke aerodromes and elsewhere in Belgium.

They also attacked enemy shipping with bombs and ammunition, obtaining two direct hits, one on board a destroyer.

The enemy aircraft attacked two of our formations. We drove down one machine. All British machines returned, except one which was forced to descend in Holland.

BRITISH RAID NORTH OF THE SCARPE.

HEAVY ENEMY CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21, 11-40 p.m.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., June 23.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—In the raid on the night of the 20th June, northward of the Scarpe, the Scottish troops penetrated the German trenches inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy's garrison. They captured a number of prisoners and destroyed a number of dugouts and several machine-guns.

Low clouds and rain greatly hampered flying on the 20th June. One enemy machine was brought down. One British is missing.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21, 12 50 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 22.

A British communiqué says, we captured a few prisoners and machine-guns and inflicted many casualties in raids and patrol encounters in Aveluy wood, at Hebuterne and Bovelles and on both the banks of the Scarfe.

We repulsed with loss several attempts to recapture the ground north-west of Merris.

FRENCH POSITIONS IMPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21 4-15 p.m.
Recd. noon, June 22.

A French communiqué says, we improved our positions north of Faverolles and in the region south of Hautevesnes, taking a score of prisoners.

AMERICANS IMPROVE POSITION.

N. W. OF CHATEAU-THIERRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 22, 8-25 a.m
Recd. 0-15 a.m., June 23.

An American official communiqué dated the 21st June says: Northwestward of Chateau-Thierry we advanced our line and improved our positions there.

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 7-45 a.m. June 23.

Reuter's correspondent with the American army wiring yesterday says the Americans by a series of small but brilliant assaults during the past two days have straightened a few small salients in Belleau wood and north-west of Chateau Thierry. They have driven back the Germans over a kilometre at one place.

AMERICAN LABOUR FEDERATION.

NOT TO MEET REPRESENTATIVES OF WORKERS OF CENTRAL POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ST. PAUL, June 21.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 22.

The American Federation of Labour has passed a resolution reaffirming the opposition of the meeting of the representatives of workers to the Central Powers until Germany's military machine is crushed and declaring that the true attitude of the enemy workers cannot be learned at a conference as they would be completely dominated by the militaristic and imperialistic leaders.

Mr. Gompers was re-elected President of the Federation and was authorised to visit Great Britain, France and Italy in order to cement the relations of the Allied and the American workers. It was also recommended that a permanent representative of the Federation be maintained in Europe.

FINANCE BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 3-35 p.m., June 22.

The House of Commons have passed the third reading of the Finance Bill.

IRISH HOME RULE & CONSCRIPTION.

EFFECT OF ABANDONMENT.

A NEW SCHEME OF FEDERALISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21, 7 a.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 22.

"The Times" Lobby correspondent says the abandonment of Home Rule and conscription is bound to react seriously on political situation, the course events convincing the members that the only hope lies in Federalism.

SENSATION IN THE LOBBY.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21, 6-35 p.m.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 22.

Lord Curzon's announcement of the abandonment of Home Rule and conscription created a sensation in the Lobby.

The "Daily News" says, the confession of failure is bound to affect the Government's prestige as it has been finally proved that it cannot settle the Irish question, but an immediate settlement was never more imperative. The "Daily News" suggests that advantage should be taken of the presence of the Dominions conferees in London to refer the question to the judgment of the Dominions.

The "Morning Post" says, the Government has again burnt its fingers badly. Its object surrender will hardly make the Government in Ireland easier. The bedrock fact remains that the Union must be maintained. Mr. Lloyd George has agreed to receive a deputation from a Committee appointed from the parties of both the Houses which will urge the appointment of a commission to draft a scheme of federal Home Rule.

A SINN FEIN VICTORY.

RESULT OF EAST CAVAN BY-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. noon, June 22.

The result of East Cavan by-election:—
Griffith, Sinn Feiner ..... 3,795.
O'Hanlon, Nationalist ..... 2,581.

CLAPHAM BYE-ELECTION.

QUESTION OF ENEMY ALIENS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21, 5-5 a.m.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., June 23.

Unusual interest is taken in the Clapham bye-election. The Coalitionist Harry Greer is opposed by Hamilton-Beamish, the nominee of Pemberton Billing. Both are drawing attention to the enemy alien question. Beamish recently said if he were returned and all enemy aliens were not interned, he would create a pandemonium in the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister's Secretary has written to Mr. Greer that Mr. Lloyd George is personally examining the whole question of alien enemies in this country and is determined to take whatever action is necessary.

INTERNMENT OF ALL ENEMY ALIENS.

DEMAND BY NATIONALIST PARTY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21, 6-35 p.m.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 22.

The Nationality is organising a petition for the immediate internment of all enemy aliens.

SOVIET INQUISITIONS.

JUSTIFICATION FOR NUMEROUS EXECUTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21, 4-55 p.m.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., June 23.

Moscow.—The President of the Soviet Commission to combat counter-revolution openly admits that the Commission had ordered numerous executions because "organised reign of terror in the form of executions is indispensable at the present stage of the revolution." The Soviet's newspaper denounces "these modern inquisitors" and reminds them of the fate of Robespierre.

NEW ZEALAND WOOL CLIPS.

PURCHASED BY THE GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WELLINGTON, June 21.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 22.

The British Government has arranged to purchase New Zealand's wool clips until one year after the war at the same price as has been paid during the past two years.

U. S. STOCK YARDS UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 8 June 22.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson in a proclamation places all the stockyards in the United States under the federal control.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN VIENNA.

100000 WORKERS ON STRIKE.

DEMAND PEACE AND BREAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 3-35 p.m., June 22.

Swiss reports speak of serious disturbances in Vienna and state that a hundred thousand workers in the Arsenal workshops and aeroplane factory have struck work.

Fifty thousand demonstrators pillaged shops and marched in procession through the streets, demanding peace and bread.

Sanguinary rioting ensued, in which police intervened with drawn sabres.

There is no confirmation of these reports hitherto.

VIENNA WORKMEN'S DEMAND.

NO ANNEXATIONS' NO INDEMNITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21, 12-50 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 22.

AMSTERDAM.—Besides the demand for an early general peace the Vienna Workmen's Council has renewed the demand for no annexations and no indemnities also for the formation of the League of Nations. These resolutions have been conveyed to the Foreign Minister by a deputation of the Social Democrats with the request to negotiate with the enemy governments.

HUNGARIAN PROVISIONS FOR VIENNA.

RUMANIA WANTS SUPPLY OF CHEMICALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21, 8 a.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 22.

AMSTERDAM.—According to the "Btrliner Tageblatt" the Hungarian Government has announced its readiness to send to Vienna a thousand waggons of potatoes and a thousand waggons of peas and beans.

The "Vossiche Zeitung" says Rumania is negotiating with Germany for a supply of large quantities of chemical preparations and other medical material in order to combat the war diseases raging in Rumania which are decimating the population in some districts.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN IN AUSTRALIA.

1000 RAISED BY CAPT. CARMICHAEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SYDNEY, June 21.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 22.

Record crowds enthusiastically greeted a thousand recruits raised by Captain Carmichael, who in an interview said they were going to victory. Captain Carmichael is a New South Wales ex-Labour Minister of Public Instruction, who resigned in 1916 and enlisted in the Australian Expeditionary Force. He was wounded at the front after which he returned to Australia, after which he was expelled by the Labour leagues for advocating conscription.

FIELD-MARSHAL'S BATON FOR MIKADO.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT'S MISSION TO JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
YOKOHAMA, June 21.
Recd. noon, June 22.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has arrived to present the Field-Marshal's baton to the Mikado. He received a markedly cordial reception.

WELCOME TO PRINCE ARTHUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., June 23.

A telegram from Tokio dated the 18th says Count Terauchi welcoming Prince Arthur of Connaught said the Court, Government and people of Japan welcomed the mission with genuine gladness and enthusiasm. The exchange of courtesies would tend materially to strengthen the political ties of the two countries.

M. Goto, Foreign Minister, said the alliance was essentially based on principles of peace and justice. The royal visit at such a momentous period would long be remembered.

M. Katos, opposition leader, said the mission would make Alliance firmer than ever.

MALTA'S 24,000 RECRUITS TO ARMY AND NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MALTA, June 21.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 22.

The Governor, Lord Methuen, in a speech paid a tribute to what Malta, "an infinitesimal part of the Empire," had done in the war. It had contributed 24,000 men to the Army and the Navy, while those who remained at home had done much for the sick and wounded.

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

SUCCESSFUL RECONNOITRING.

OUR AIR SQUADRONS' BOMBING RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 20, 7-55 p.m.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., June 22.

A Palestine communiqué says the cavalry reconnoitring on the 17th eastward of the Jordan killed a number of the enemy. The Imperial and Australian air squadrons made an extensive bombing raid on the El Kutrani railway station of the Hedjaz railway on the morning of the 16th and obtained direct hits on a troop train full of troops and enemy shelters and the station buildings were set on fire. A similar raid was carried out at the Amman station on the 18th.

DOMINION DELEGATES ENTERTAINED.

BY EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 3-35 p.m., June 22.

The Parliamentary supper given by the Empire Parliamentary Association to welcome the Dominion Premiers and Ministers was a brilliant affair. The Royal galleries of the House of Lords, in which it was served, were crowded with a distinguished gathering including thirteen past and present Dominion premiers, most members of the Cabinet and a large number of members of the Lords and Commons, including Government and the Opposition. All the Dominion Premiers and other oversea ministers now in this country were present, including General Smuts, the Hon. Henry Burton, the Hon. H. C. Hull, the Maharajah of Patiala and Sir S. P. Sinha.

The gathering numbered over two hundred. The Lord Chancellor presided and proposed the toast of the King. Mr. Lloyd-George proposed the toast of "Our Cabinet colleagues from the Dominions", to which Sir Robert Borden and Hughes replied.

UTILISATION OF EUROPEAN MAN-POWER.

CENSUS OF EMPLOYEES OF PRIVATE FIRMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 21.

It is understood that some details of the requirements of the Government of India in regard to utilisation of European man-power in India have reached Calcutta this week and have been considered at private meetings by the Committees of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Calcutta Trades Association. In so far as can be gathered what Government desires first of all is a sort of census of the Europeans employed in various mercantile and trade firms upon which they can base their demands for more recruits for Indian Army Reserve of Officers. As has been recognised all along many more officers will be required if any thing like the number of Indian recruits asked for are secured for the new armies and every available man will be needed. It is understood that the members of the Chamber of Commerce and Trades' Association will be asked by those bodies to supply full details of their staffs and when these have been received and tabulated and sent to Simla the Government of India will formulate their proposals. These preliminaries will necessarily take some time, but the work is to be expedited as much as possible. One point to be considered is the posting of firms, which are not members of either of the Chamber of Commerce or the Trades' Association.

A DETENU'S "CRIME."

NOT REPORTING HIMSELF TO POLICE DAILY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 21.

The Midnapur Special Tribunal has delivered judgment in the case in which a detenu, Rajendra Nath Chakra, was charged under the Defence of India Act. The charge against the accused was that he sent two telegrams, one to the editor of the "Bengalee" and another to the Secretary of the Bengal Government, without previous intimation to the Police Superintendent and that he failed to report himself daily to the police sub-inspector.

The Court acquitted the accused on the first charge holding that written correspondence in para 10 of the Government order did not in the ordinary sense include telegrams. The Court convicted the accused on the second charge of violating para 11 of the Government internment orders and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and to be confined till the rising of the court.

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THE FRENCH CAVALRY.

HOW IT TURNED THE TIDE AT NOYON.

BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

Quite a lot is being said with regard to the part played by the French cavalry in the battle of Noyon-Montdidier among the cavalry divisions. The claim of the cavalrymen, says the "Morning Post's" correspondent on the French Front, is not that they have shown greater heroism than the infantry, but that without their superior mobility they would have been powerless to intervene effectually. They claim further that in battle they have not merely acted as mounted infantry, but that they have really acted efficiently as cavalry. Two divisions of cavalry, which may be described as divisions X. and Y., were engaged in the Noyon-Montdidier battle. X. at the moment was resting after a long spell of fighting. Leave had been given freely when suddenly, late at night on March 24, the Division was warned that it was to leave for Roye in case there might be a severance of the *liaison* between the French and British.

At this period both the French and British were being forced to retreat, the French retiring west of Roye and south of the road from Roye to Montdidier, while the British were retreating west. The French cavalry throughout found themselves forced to act more or less as mounted infantry. They were ignorant as to the positions taken up by the Germans, and they were forced to occupy trenches that they had only seen at dusk. Despite this, however, a junction was effected between the French and British in the neighbourhood of Guerbigny and Avre and the hill between Lechelle-St. Aurain and Dancourt. Further, in order to delay the German onslaught, the French cavalry had intended to deliver a counter-attack on Roye, but the effort became unnecessary because reinforcements came up. The cavalry therefore co-operated with the reinforcements and helped to hold the position on the night of the 26th and the day of the 27th, when owing to the paucity of effectives the German infiltration became pronounced.

SPLENDID RETREAT.

As a result of the infiltration and consequent retreat of the French troops the French right was uncovered, and consequently the cavalry was forced to throw itself into the breach. As was inevitable it suffered losses, but it fought every inch of the ground and only retired slowly in the direction of Montdidier, with support from chasseurs-a-pied and artillery. British artillery also took part in the retreat. Certain batteries, as I have before pointed out, that had become separated from the infantry immediately placed themselves at the disposal of the French artillery, opening fire on the desired objectives. By the evening of the 28th it had been decided to abandon Montdidier and the cavalry took up a position to the west of the Montdidier brooks. On that position two battalions of cavalry, supported by infantry, held the line against the superior forces of the enemy, not only in the defence of Monchel and Mesnil-St. Georges, but also in counter-attacks that recovered these villages with the help of armoured cars.

This division of French cavalry was continually engaged from the morning of the 26th until April 7th. In that part of the front in which this particular section was engaged it had to fight against very special difficulties. It suffered losses and was unable to operate on classical lines, but both the men and the crews of the armoured cars proved above all by their mobility that the French cavalry is a force with which the Germans have very seriously to reckon. A cavalry division operating to the right of Montdidier had the good fortune to be engaged in happier conditions, and they were able to show that classical manœuvres are still feasible in the present war.

FRENCH LEFT THREATENED.

At the moment when Division X. had wanted to counter-attack at Roye it was at Avricourt, near Roye, and the idea of the cavalry command was to co-operate with the other Division. On the morning of the 22nd Division Y. was resting at ———, and on the morning of the 23rd it received orders to proceed to Noyon, anxiety being felt as to the French left owing to the danger of the British right being forced back. The General in command of the Division immediately sent forward a brigade with cyclists and two groups of armoured cars to reconnoitre. They found the French fighting at Plessis and Patte d'Oie. A second brigade was sent up to the Crozat Canal and found that the Germans had already crossed it, while a detachment of mounted cavalry was ordered to proceed to the Bassee Foret de Conev. On the 23rd the second brigade of Division Y. were dismounted north of Neureuil to replace the British. Artillery was sent to their support, and on the 24th they had hard fighting, falling back in echelon behind the Bethune road to La Villette.

Other detachments of the Divisions were also advanced where needed to form a barrage against the Germans, and during the whole period when the French were in process of replacing the British cavalry acted as cover on more or less classical lines wherever required.

A DOGGED RESISTANCE.

During the whole period the Division was steadily engaged in prolonging the line in the west and in supporting the infantry whenever occasion offered. Thus on the 27th, when the Boches attacked the Bois des Loges, they were repulsed by artillery and cavalry. Continually scouts kept bringing in information as to the steady progres of the Germans to the west, and the cavalry not only extended to meet and delay them, but threatened them on the right, withdrawing in clockwise movement by Boulogne. On the 28th the General was in the Rollo section, and not only pushed forward reconnaissances as far north as Remaugies but by an effective use of armoured cars prevented the Germans from establishing themselves at Orvillers.

The day of the 29th was relatively quiet, but on the night of the 29th and 30th the cavalry was heavily engaged in attack after heavy artillery preparation had been made on them by two German battalions from the west and by athird advancing from Piennes. During the whole day the French at Orvillers behaved brilliantly, and, despite the violence of the attacks, the French line was successfully held. By the evening othe French troops came up to their relief an passed through the lines occupied by th cavalry to take up a position now definitel held.

The ground covered by these two Divisions was of wide extent, the distance between the extreme points Chauny and Quenoy, within the limits of which they we engaged, being some 44 miles. It will noted as typical of the difficulty of the work that no general summary can be pu of their operations beyond two broad principles, first, that the cavalry steadily exte ed west to meet the German attempts to break through the Franco-British junctn, and, secondly, that on every occasion wn a breach in the lines was made they thw themselves into it and gave time for the infantry to move up in support. In oer words, throughout the engagement the obility and flexibility of the cavalry re primarily important factors in defeating he German plan. Inevitably the losses re heavy, particularly among officers.

BOY HERO IN THE SOMME BATTLES.

FOUGHT FOR SIXTEEN DAY

An Ilford boy, Henry Arthur tevens, who, although only 15, fought for 6 days against the Germans in the Somme fensive is, says the "Daily Chronicle," thero of one of the finest stories of youthful triotism and pluck which the war has yet re led.

It has the additional charm of pplying a touching instance of a lad's otion to an older brother, who temporar at any rate, forgot his duty and deserte rom the Army.

Young Stevens was charged at lkestone on Saturday with wearing milita uniform without authority. The boy who is sturdily built, was wearing kh but was not placed in the dock, and t Chief Constable (Mr. Reeve) said that e military authorities felt that, in the umstances, they could not proceed aga the boy, therefore there was no eviden to offer.

The Chief Constable then t the Court about the desertion of the er Stevens when he was home on leave t November. He could not be found, and is young lad was greatly distressed at s brother's desertion.

In February he dressed self in khaki and surrendered to the po at Ilford, impersonating his brother. e was accordingly handed over to the mry authorities and sent to France to the to which his brother belonged.

SENT TO THE FRT LINE.

He was sent to the un which was in the front line, and for 16 days was engaged in the recent offensive the Germans. During that time, he sa he killed a good many Germans; in fact could not miss them. He was sent ba hen it was found he was not the right ma

The magistrate, in arging the boy, expressed their warm reciation of his pluck.

In a statement made er, young Stevens said he bought the un he was wearing when he gave himself His parents did not know what had be of him until he wrote to them fro nce. He served with the Northants. added that he had a rough time, but he sorry he had been sent home. He has er done any drill or fire a rifle previou The first time he used a rifle was whe fired at a German aeroplane which was down, and the recoil from the shot kn d him over.

He wondered what happened, but quickly learned to the rifle, and shot down many Germans came on in a mass He added that he disappointed that he could not stay in Fr

DISHONEST AWAY CLERKS SE CED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHABAD, June 22.

An important ery case in Allahabad E. I. R. goods has just been decided here. The ac Thakar Prasad, a mineral clerk, A. W. Spark, record clerk, were found guilty, the former of obtaining and ther of abetting, as public servants from consignee's agent Rs. 9 as motive or rewor reducing the actual weight of a gument of chipwood, so that less freight may be charged.

The Magistrate marked it was very rarely culprits brought in such cases and a deterrent sen was needed. Both the accused were sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imp ent.

NEUTRALITY OF HOLLAND.

GERMANY'S PROVOCATIONS.

TO COMPEL HOLLAND INTO WAR.

Holland may be faced in the course of the next few weeks, perhaps days, with the most serious perils she has encountered since the outbreak of war, writes Leonard Spray, in mail week. Though there have been many dangerous moments, the Dutch Government so far has been able to maintain its neutrality by striking a balance between the conflicting interests of the encircling belligerents. But this time the most skilful diplomacy may not avail, as it is now not a question which might be settled by concessions or bargainings.

For there is being hatched in Berlin a plot deliberately designed to compel Holland into becoming an active participant in the world-struggle. Up to the present the facts have not come to publicity, nor can they now be stated. For the moment it must be left at this, that I have reason to believe that certain demands have already been made, or are about to be made, by the German Government, which, if pressed, would force the Netherlands to take one side or the other in the war. Without going further, it may be recalled that on at least two questions the German Government has always taken up an attitude which would afford it an excuse, if occasion offered, of making further demands on the Dutch Government. It has never given any sort of assent to the policy of the latter in regard either to the transport through the Netherlands of sand and gravel or the requisitioning of Dutch ships at British and American ports. The chief factor in the situation is that in Germany at the present moment the extremists are daily growing in power. There are still moderating influences, but if these be defeated nothing will stop the advocates of unmitigated force from taking any step which they think might favour their plans, even if these entailed the active hostility of Holland.

DANGEROUS "ANXIETY."

Whilst, as I have said, the actual facts have not yet been made public, the first move in the game has already been played by Berlin. This consisted in sundry articles during the last few days in the German newspapers, carefully forwarded by the Berlin news agencies, purporting to be inspired by "anxiety" over the possibility of Holland being able to maintain her neutrality As the Dutch know the wiles of their Eastern neighbours, this uncalled-for interest has caused here much uneasiness. The first suggestion of the deep motive behind this Press campaign is contained to-day in the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant." In an article headed "German solicitude and Dutch anxiety," the paper, after defending the manner in which the Government has sought to maintain neutrality throughout the war, says:

During the last few days the German Press has shown special interest in our neutrality. This benevolent interest is superfluous. It only awakens distrust, and gives rise to the thought that something lies behind this German solicitude. The German Press would do better to reserve its interest for the internal affairs of the German Empire. As the result of some initial successes on the battle field there is again rising in Germany a military current which is filling with anxiety the whole world outside Germany, and especially Holland. If this current continues to rise then the war will be prolonged for years, and cost hundreds of thousands more lives. It would be better if in Germany they gave their attention to this and to the dangers which can flow therefrom instead of making themselves anxious about us.

To this the paper adds: "The danger of the moment is hidden not here, but in Berlin. This conclusion is perhaps somewhat alarming for our readers, but we can say no other." Knowledge of the accustomed methods of Germany in such affairs makes it perfectly clear what purpose lies behind these Press manœuvres. Berlin is carefully constructing a peg on which to hang a complaint that Holland has departed from her neutrality. These schemers try to hide their real purpose under the guise of sympathy for the Dutch, constantly harping on the theme of Entente "pressure." The cloven hoof was first shown when, in a renewed discussion of the shipipng question, a sudden renaissance, which in itself is ominous, they opened up an entirely new argument. What is suggested is this: The Dutch Government, in its Note to the Entente, acceded to the requisitioning of part of its mercantile fleet, but on condition that the ships should not be employed in the "danger zone" or for the transport of troops and munitions. The Entente being unable to accept this condition, the ships will be so used. Therefore, the Dutch Government, because it did not reject outright the Entente proposal, is responsible for the use being made of its fleet, so it has abandoned its neutrality and is favouring Germany's enemies! The campaign is now carried a step further by one or two German newspapers publishing a statement that the Entente intend requisitioning the Dutch ships lying in the Dutch colonies, accompanying the allegation with threats against Holland. The semi-official Berlin correspondent of the "Kolnische Zeitung" to-day repeats the statement, which, so far as is known here, is a sheer invention.—"The Times."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 22.

Legislative Department:—Mr. W. A. Ironside becomes member, Imperial Legislative Council vice Sir Hugh Bray resigned.

Finance Department.—Mr. R. W. Badock is posted as Assistant Accountant-General and Currency Officer, United Provinces vice Mr. Kelly granted two months' leave. Mr. F. D. Gordon is posted as Comptroller, Central Provinces. Mr. A. B. Cockburn is posted as Accountant-General, Punjab.

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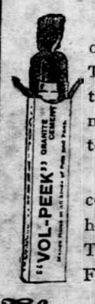

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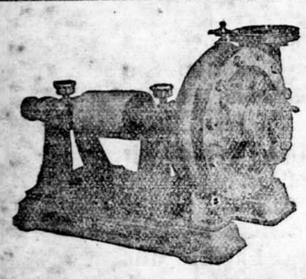

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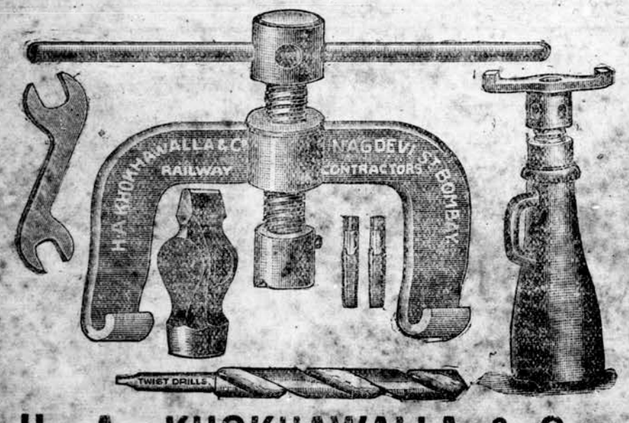

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"FABRICATED" SHIPS.

NEW TYPE BUILT AT INLAND WORKS.

One of the most interesting but least known developments of the present shipbuilding effort in which Great Britain has led the way is that of "fabricated" ships. A "fabricated" ship is a vessel the component parts of which are manufactured in other than shipbuilding yards. These component parts are transported to shipbuilding yards, assembled there, and put together as complete ships.

It is pointed out that when the State undertook the reorganisation of the United Kingdom's mercantile shipbuilding industry, the principle of standardisation was naturally adopted because in mass production of a specific object the highest possible speed of output is obtainable. A series of standard ships were designed, and contracts to build them were given out to the private yards of the country. As supplies of steel and labour increased and promised a margin over and above the requirements of the existing controlled shipyards, the idea was carried a stage further. The fabrication of ships was decided on and the necessary provision made. The aim of the Admiralty Deputy-Controller's Department was still further to increase speed of production. As matters stood, all the shipbuilding yards, engine factories, and boiler shops were largely occupied with standard ship work. There were, however, many other industrial establishments in the country doing work closely resembling shipbuilding and marine engineering. Among them were bridge-building yards and land engine factories. The majority of them were in inland centres and remote from launching water; but, taken altogether, their resources were so great that, it was felt that they ought to be used.

A PROBLEM SOLVED.

"Fabrication" solved the problem, and a ship was designed the material of which could be satisfactorily fabricated in the bridge yards. It is a bigger vessel than most of the standard ships, and there is not a curved frame in it. Size and weight of unit of construction are limited, so that transport is easy and powerful gear for placing it in position is unnecessary. To avoid the same difficulties as regards machinery supply, geared turbines have been adopted instead of reciprocating engines. Every part of the complete ship can, in fact, be fabricated in inland establishments selected near the steel mills which have never done ship or marine engine work, and can be transported by ordinary means to the seaboard. With all the slips in private yards filled, it was necessary to look elsewhere for sites for assembling yards. The national shipyards on the Bristol Channel were laid out for the purpose, and private undertakings of the same character exist or projected with the concurrence of the Admiralty elsewhere. The objection has been urged that State-owned establishments ought not to have been set up until it was definitely known that the contract industry could not provide the required additional facilities. But it shoul not be overlooked that in carrying out its plans the State has a call on labour which is not available to contractors. The bulk of it is unskilled. Labour is, however, being trained in the use of pneumatic riveters and caulking tools, and will be (already it is in a large number of instances) sufficiently expert to put the assembled fabricated ships together.

The fabrication of the material of ships and engines has now been organized over a considerable area, local committees being responsible in certain districts for definite deliveries of a ship, or a number of ships, in specified periods. Moreover, fabricated ships are taking shape in several assembling yards. Before long, vessels of the type should represent a very considerable addition to the tonnage output. In the strictest possible sense of the term they will be additional, for their production will have involved absolutely no interference either with the contract industry or its supplies of labour and material. The State's fabricated ship enterprise increases the tonnage output by tapping new sources which are inaccessible or impossible to the private shipbuilder.—"The Times."

IRELAND AS MUCH AMERICAN AS POLAND.

PRESSURE SHOULD BE PUT ON ULSTER

Ample space is again devoted says Mr. P. W. Wilson, special correspondent of the "Daily News" at New York, during the mail week in the Press of Ireland. A national petition is circulated by the Irish asking the President to use his influence to liberate the country. Every detail of the situation is canvassed. Republicans of the Roosevelt type are strongly pro-British and conscriptionist, but the Democratic party contains the bulk of the Irish vote, and this is the party of power. Important elections are due in the autumn and there is no political truce as yet.

To-day the President has the support of Congress. Naturally the Democrats will try to keep a majority in the House of Representatives, all of whom come up for re-election or otherwise. A third of the Senate is also involved. The President should not have to choose between British friendship and the Irish vote. The dilemma should be avoided.

Obviously it embarasses diplomacy at Washington. The difficulty helps the German sympathisers, because they can make mischief among the Irish without appearing disloyal to America. Catholic circles are concerned, and these include citizens of varied origin. The hierarchy support the war, but powerful forces play on the Vatican which is not wholly trusted by the anti-clerical Italians. The publication here of Cardinal Logue's pronouncement is thus a serious matter. The President's private secretary, Mr. Tumulty, is a Catholic, and the casualty lists of Americans are of full Catholic Irish names.

MR. WILSON'S IDEALS.

Many people here believe that the Kaiser would offer temporal power to the Pope, which idea may be unfounded, but acts as a bait. Repressive measures in Nationalist Ireland would unite these various factors. Mr. Wilson is an idealist. In all he says publicly or privately he makes this very plain. His attitude towards Mexico indicates his strong belief in nations working out their own destiny. Ireland is as much an American question as Poland. Not one word of protest would be uttered if pressure were brought to bear on Ulster. America herself does not tolerate disunion. The complexity of the Irish position, is better appreciated than formerly, and the judgment on Britain is less severe, but friendly Americans cannot understand why at this crisis Sir Edward Carson and Ulster should exert such power.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

HIS RETURN TO THE BATTLEFIELD.

"The Prince of Wales," said the Court Circular, "attended by Captain the Lord Claud N. Hamilton (Grenadier Gaurds), has left the Palace on his return to the front."

The event, and the announcement of it only after it had happened, were characteristic of the way the members of the Royal Family go about their duties, says a special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." If ever there was an occasion that lent itself to popular appeal this assured was one. The thought of the heir to the British Throne in this supreme crisis of British history returning to the front to resume his share of the perils of the mightiest struggle in human annals is one to move all men's hearts and imaginations. Had the people of London known beforehand that he was going they would gladly have thronged the streets to give him a send-off that, while local in form, would have been national in the feeling behind it. The Prince, had he chosen, could have driven from the Palace to the station between cheering and enthusiastic crowds the central figure in a popular pageant, and could have started on his momentous journey with the good wishes of his fellow countrymen ringing in his ears.

But that is not his way; it is not the way of the House of Windsor; it is not the British way. There was no displaa, no bid for applause, nothing that could even remotely suggest self-advertisement. The Prince slipped away unannounced and unnoticed, just like any ordinary officer; and the public did not even know he was going until he had gone.

CHARACTER AND TEMPERAMENT

The Prince of Wales must have taken back with him many pleasant recollections of his leave in England. The last few weeks he spent there brought him as closely in touch with the people at home as the last three years and more have brought him in touch with the soldiers at the front. He visited Wales, Cornwall, the Clyde, hospital and munition works; he took his seat in the House of Lords; he became inevitably a public figure in whom all are interested; there is a keen desire to arrive at some definite impression of hischaracter and temperament.

No one doubts that the Prince is shaping more than well. It would be odd if he were not. Born into one of the happiest, least ostentatious, hardest-working households in the land, the son of a father whose whole life is governed by a sense of and of a mother whose warm-heartedness and practicality have never shone forth so clearly as in these grim days, he began life under the soundest and most wholesome auspices. His education continued and confirmed the good start that birth and heredity had given him. "There is no place in the world," William IV. used to say, "for making an English gentleman like the quarter-deck of an English man-of-war." The Prince was thrust early, first at Osborne and then at Dartmouth, into the strict democracy of the British Navy; and the lessons in orderliness, self-restraint and duty that a boy there learns—apart from the supreme lesson that being a Prince is not everything—are of the kind that last, and that insensibly form character along honest and manly lines. Oxford and Paris and the specialised intensive training that all in his position have to undergo completed the Prince's education, or the formal part of it, and turned him out a good average specimen of hardy clean, natural English youth.

FROM BOY TO MAN.

I will not say that the last three and a half years have been the making of the Prince. In the fundamentals of character, in all that really matters, he was made already. I mean that long before the war began he had given proof of the qualities that every parent looks and hopes for his son and his son's friends—truthfulness, generosity stability, an instinctive uprightness and simplicity of mind and nature. But what the war has done for him is to turn a boy into a man. It has brought him experiences otherwise unimaginable. It has thrown him into intimate contact with all sorts and conditions of men. He has seen life and he has seen death in the rear and at close range. Not since the days of the Black Prince has any heir to the British throne had such a schooling.

And it is all a part of his native keenness and vitality that the Prince has claimed the right to run the risks and share in the danger of his brother-officers. He could no more be a cottonwool soldier than he could be a prig or a milksop. The decorative security of a job at Headquarters very soon sickened him. He would not rest till he had got himself attached to a fighting division, had done duty in the trenches, and had learned at first hand what it is to be shot over.

Those who know him best tell me that the chief change wrought in him by the war is an added confidence and self-reliance. And yet on one like myself, who has only recently met him, the first impression he makes is that of being young for his years. The last traces of his boyhood show themselves in a certain diffidence of manner, a diffidence, however, delightfully in keeping with his fresh young face, his frank gaze, and a total lack of any kind of affection. The Prince will be none the worse for maturing late. He has, I should judge, an observant mind and his father's habit of thinking for himself, and if he learns life slowly he will learn it all the more thoroughly.

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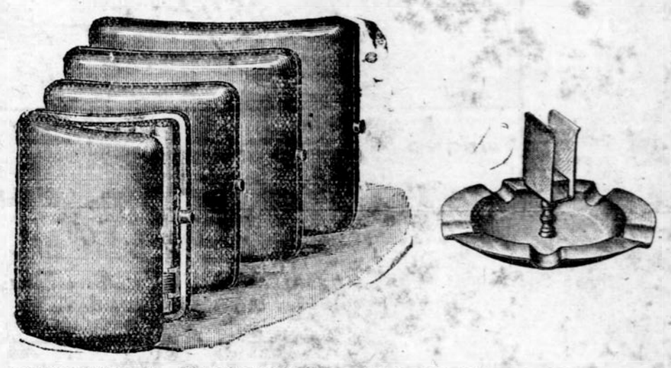

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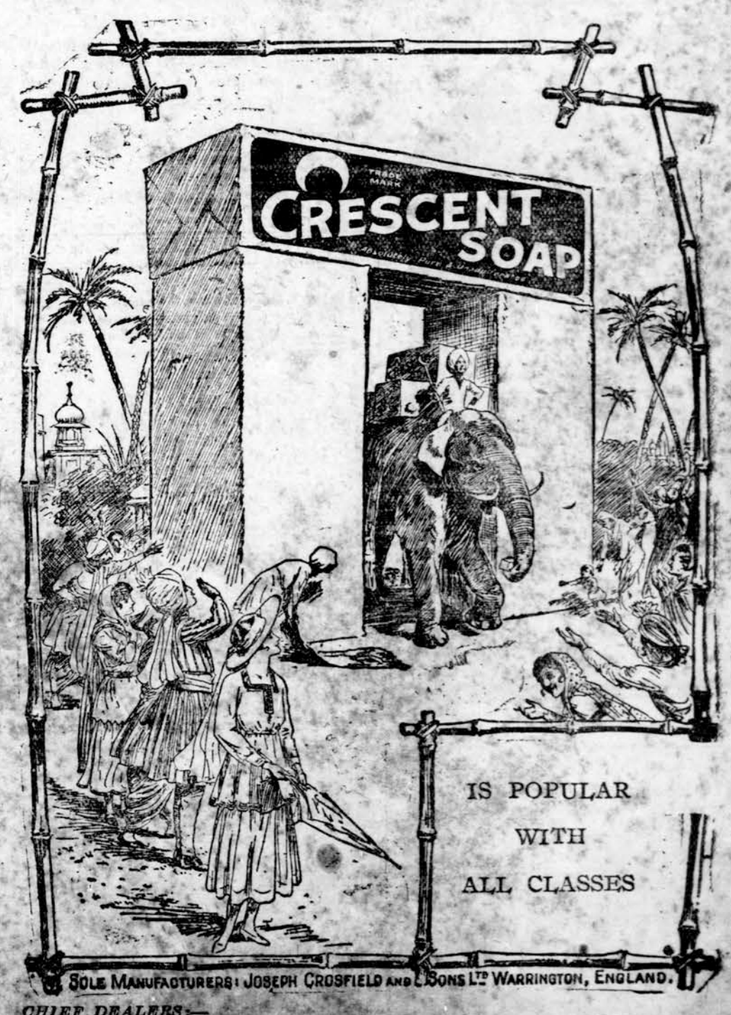

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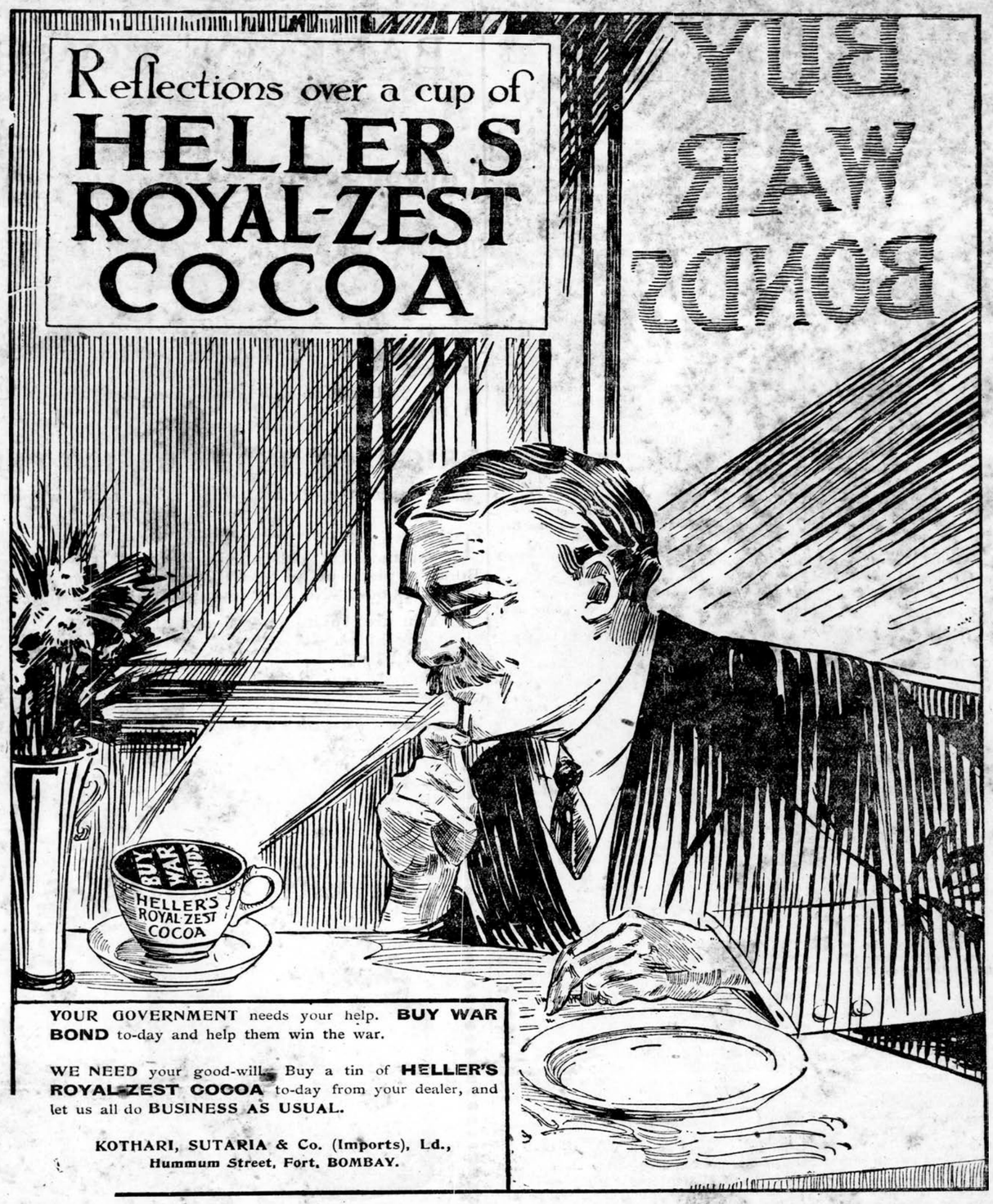

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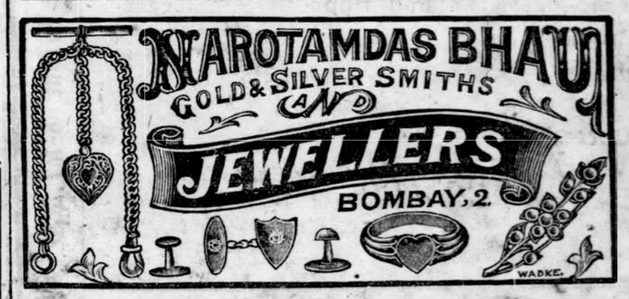

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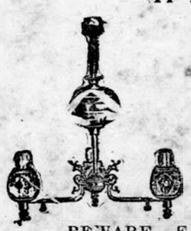

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